

THE ATHENÆUM

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PRICE
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

FRENCH MASTERS.—DURAND-RUEL & SONS.
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Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull, January 23, 1905.

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LITERATURE

England under the Stuarts.—By G. M. Trevelyan. Part of 'A History of England' in Six Volumes, edited by C. W. C. Oman. (Methuen & Co.)

(First Notice.)

THE delay in noticing a book which will undoubtedly take a high and permanent place in the literature of its subject, and which will of itself confer distinction upon the series which it introduces, must be ascribed to its proper cause. It has been read twice through from cover to cover—many passages, indeed, several times; and, although the conclusions arrived at on the first reading have suffered no considerable change, it was desirable to take time before expressing them in a very positive form.

"Bon chien chasse de race." Mr. Trevelyan can fairly face his family traditions. He has given us not so much a history, in the ordinary sense of the word, as a sustained and luminous commentary upon history, high-toned and impartial; and the general excellence of its purely literary qualities is, so to speak, picked out by not infrequent passages of real and picturesque eloquence. It is necessarily a long book, but it is a fine example of selection and condensation, while a power of epigrammatic expression—"The sectarians had read the secret of the future, but the present was for their rivals," will serve as an instance—prevents the condensation from becoming too great a strain. When it has been said that here and there a sentence may be found which appears obscure, or a statement of fact, or a deduction, to which exception may be taken; that once or twice we have been surprised by a lapse into the language of the schoolroom—when we have entered a protest against one or two affectations of style—the only reservations have been made to a whole-hearted decision that this is a book for which to be grateful, a worthy supplement to the work of the

great historical students who have concerned themselves with the greatest of English themes. It is not, of course, a book for the young learner; it demands what we may call an effective knowledge of the facts with which it deals, and a considerable amount of previous reflection upon those facts.

The preliminary chapters, which serve as an introduction to the main theme, form a careful and comprehensive sketch of the varied face of English society as it existed without practical change from 1603 to 1640. Of the large number of interesting matters with which they deal we can notice but one or two. Mr. Trevelyan lays deserved weight upon the custom which led the cadets of the country families to seek their fortunes in commerce:—

"When we read of the proud spirit in which the shopkeepers of London claimed to be heard in Church and State, and faced the royal soldiers in street riot and on battlefield, it must be remembered that there was a leaven among them of the sons of gentlemen brought up in the country side. The English town-folk were in blood and temper a blend of the two classes. Accordingly the squires regarded neighbouring cities, where they watched their sons rising to wealth and fame, with none of that jealousy which in other lands divided a nobility, proud in arms, from a rival plutocracy of pure burgher blood. If such a feud had existed in England, the Civil War, however begun, would have resolved itself into a strife between town and country, from which the Prince would have emerged, as from the revolt of the Spanish comuneros and the Knights' War in Germany, an umpire with powers supreme."

No less suggestive are his words upon the meaning and value of an unpaid magistracy, which, while its authority was derived from the Crown, represented local government and the rule of the squire:—

"This mutual dependence of the central and provincial administrations is the key to the history of the Stuart epoch. It ensured both the ill-success of the republican propaganda and the failure of the Stuart kings to establish a despotism without possessing a bureaucracy.The policy of the Crown depended for its execution on the active consent of magistrates, who, again, depended for their social position on the goodwill of the neighbouring squires, and were on such friendly terms with the middle class in town and country that magisterial resistance to the Crown might at moments become one with the resistance of the whole nation, and it was these moments that decided the fate of England."

These considerations are focussed, and their importance emphasized, when it is remembered that while at the beginning of the reign of James I. the House of Commons contained only 92 members for counties and about 400 for the towns, more than 350 of these 400 were not townsmen, but country gentry:—

"Except the men of London, Bristol, and Plymouth,the shopkeepers considered that the privileges of Parliament were treated with more respect, and their own interests with more attention, when the market towns of Buckinghamshire sent up such neighbours as the Verneys and the Hampdens, and the cities of Yorkshire spoke through a Wentworth or a Beaumont, a Cholmeley or a Fairfax."

An admirable passage upon the character of these squires is closed with these words:—

"Hundreds of forgotten men, who during the Parliaments of forty years succeeded each

other on the benches beside Coke, Eliot, Wentworth, Hyde, and Pym, brought to the help of England a type of character that never reappeared in our history—directness of intention and simplicity of mind, the inheritance of modest generations of active and hearty rural life; now at last informed by Elizabethan culture; and now at last spiritualized by a Puritan religion."

To many events Mr. Trevelyan, even when he adds no new facts, gives a new tone. We are fairly familiar with the story of the Gunpowder Plot; we can claim at least to have studied all that is readily available on the subject; and yet, after reading his account, we feel that it is lifted to a higher plane. In words which illustrate his sympathy and detachment of mind he writes:—

"Courage cold as steel, self-sacrifice untainted by jealousy or ambition, readiness when all was lost to endure all, raise the Gunpowder Plot into a story of which the ungarnished facts might well be read by those of every faith, not with shame or anger, but with enlarged admiration and pity for the things which man can do."

Mr. Trevelyan thus explains the meaning, to the unlettered man, of the dispute between Arminianism and Predestinarianism, the real issues in daily life which that dispute connoted:—

"The problem which in every age baffles or divides the acutest metaphysicians supplied the catchwords of the two parties in Church and State. Prentices hooted down the street after the Arminian rogues; courtiers damned the Predestinate crew. Our ancestors might understand even less of what they were disputing than did the mobs who massacred one another for the doctrine of the Homocousion in the cities of the Eastern Empire; yet much that every Englishman could appreciate was for the time involved in the fate of the rival dogmas. The victory of Free Will would establish a coercive and despotic Government, a sacramental and priestly religion; while Predestination implied privilege of Parliament, liberty of person, Protestant ascendancy, and the agreeable doctrine of exclusive salvation."

The characterization here of the protagonists in the great constitutional struggle which immediately preceded the Civil War, though not invariably satisfactory, generally compels interest and reflection. Upon Charles I., indeed, and his mental attitude, we do not find that any new light has been thrown; to call him "stupid" is unconvincing, even if it be not a misuse of language. But with Laud Mr. Trevelyan is particularly happy: with his objects, his limitations, his success, and his failure. He is generous in his recognition of Laud's virtues; and such phrases as "his modest, unselfish, and conscientious life"; "the fearless and energetic man" who scorned to conciliate enemies in his determination that "the village churches of England should have a seemly service"; "the only honest man"—with the exception of Strafford—"at the head of affairs"; "too old and brave to fly"—will tend, even among Laud's warmest admirers, to the acceptance of much of the censure which Mr. Trevelyan metes out with an equally unsparing hand. In a few well-chosen sentences we have the key to all:—

"In the narrow hotbed of college personalities he learned to hate a set of men who were not improbably odious—the Puritan divines then dominant in Oxford....When at

last he became Primate, in 1633, he still conceived that all Puritans were like the clerical pedants over whom his first victory had been won. England was to him another Oxford, a place whence Puritanism, at first blustering and assertive, could soon be driven out by methodical application of college discipline."

With Mr. Trevelyan's treatment of Laud's greater colleague, with the light and the shade which he casts around "the immortal name of Strafford," we are far less content. He speaks, indeed, of many high and noble qualities, of "princely intellect and royal valour"—a perfunctory phrase which does not commend itself. He comprehends that Strafford championed the traditions of Elizabeth in an age which could not accept them; that Cromwell himself was a "Puritan Strafford." And we do not complain that otherwise Mr. Trevelyan seems to be in thrall to earlier judgments, and that he consequently fails to realize either the loneliness or the heroism of that most noble man. But we do complain that in his last mention of him he leaves him with a sneer. We appeal to Mr. Trevelyan to purge his next edition of the unworthy suggestion which occurs in his final words upon the death of Montrose:—

"At the foot of the gallows he uttered no complaint, for, unlike the ambitious Strafford, who had cried out against Princes at the last, he cared nothing for himself, but only for his king."

"Ambitious" may serve, though we may well cry, with Mark Antony, "Was this ambition?" But—Strafford selfish! Was it care for himself, or shocked amazement at the dishonour of the recreant for whom he vainly died, which wrung from those proud, patient lips the bitter cry, "Put not your trust in Princes"? It is a small matter that, apart from sentiment, this passage is historically bad, since there is no evidence that Montrose ever knew that he was the victim of a betrayal by Charles II. as dastardly as that by which the memory of Charles I. is ineffaceably stained.

We pass by Mr. Trevelyan's narrative of the Civil War. It is carefully done, but the tale is well known. The fine passage with which the chapter closes bears with it a disputable proposition. The triumph of the Parliament may *perhaps* have been a better thing for England than the "armed victory" of the king. But can Mr. Trevelyan be sure that this armed victory, with the lessons of the past to steady it, with no Strafford, no Laud, and probably no Star Chamber or High Commission Court, would have led to worse things than those which followed the armed victory of Cromwell? Conjecture is doubtless unprofitable; but, had things been otherwise, England might at least have escaped the deadly burden of puritanic repression which even yet is scarcely lifted from her, and which led immediately to the national disgrace of the reign of Charles II.; it might have escaped the horrors of Drogheda and Wexford and the "settlement," the brutalities of Rothes and Sharpe and Lauderdale, the immeasurable wickedness of Oates and Jeffreys.

Mr. Trevelyan comes to his own again in the next chapter. It opens well with a description of the rival claims of Necessity and Free Will in Commonwealth politics,

"the constant war between Need and Principle," which not only occupied the mind of Cromwell, but also "raged in every town and village of the island that he held coerced." Mr. Trevelyan lays true emphasis upon the cardinal failure of the second-rate politicians who followed Pym and Hampden to see that if the sovereignty of the two Houses was to become a settled principle, they must render life tolerable to their defeated foes. How the army became non-Presbyterian, how the republican rule made its own fall certain, and the meaning of John Lilburne, are no less well and freshly put.

Mr. Trevelyan is, perhaps consciously, sparing in his use of antithesis; but in one passage at least—a masterly summing-up of the case between the Protector and his first Parliament—he uses this device for its legitimate purpose of condensation in a way which gives him a claim to stand abreast with his great relative who made antithesis his own:—

"He was willing that they should alter it [the Instrument of Government] in 'circumstantial,' but they saw need for alteration in 'fundamentals.' They sat to defend the rights of the nation against the army, and in pursuit of this end they were naturally drawn on to claim for themselves the sovereign powers of the Long Parliament. Rejecting two 'fundamentals,' they threatened to revive religious persecution, and to take the control of the armed force out of the hands of Council and Protector. Oliver was determined to save England from religious intolerance and from the omnipotence of an irresponsible assembly. The members were determined to save her from despotism and military rule. He would not suffer England again to tread the weary round of Long Parliament tyranny; they would not suffer her to be ruled by the sole will of a Puritan Strafford. He knew that war and anarchy would raise their heads if, while factions were still so divided, he resigned to an assembly the power of the sword. They knew that as long as he retained it, constitutional government was a farce. Both were right. There was no escape from the situation which the Long Parliament had created when it refused to reconcile parties after the first civil war."

No less suggestive of Macaulay, in a different way, is the description—with its grim foot-note—of the subjugation of Ireland under Ludlow and Fleetwood after Cromwell's return from his own butcher's work:

"When the Tories took refuge in the oozy isles of the bogland, and defied pursuit, the English hunters sent the unsubstantial hounds of famine down the watery ways to throttle them in their last lair. All Ireland was devastated of food: its last defenders lay down to die unseen among their hills, and wailing rose faint in many a secret place with only the birds of the air to hear it. Others came out to die in battle in yelling hordes. The Puritans themselves drooped with starvation and disease as they plied the pike, wearily now and in grim silence. They rose victorious over the horrors of that war by the discipline and the self-restraint which they brought from the English field; but they left their human kindness in their own country. Like all the English who touched that fatal shore, they were degraded towards the level of the bands that had wasted Germany for the woeful Thirty Years. When Ireland at last lay dead under their feet, one-third of her inhabitants had perished by the sword, pestilence, or famine. Then followed the settlement."

With the chapters upon the later Stuarts we hope to deal in a future notice.

French Profiles. By Edmund Gosse. (Heinemann.)

By no means the least interesting of Mr. Gosse's 'French Profiles' is that chapter which, as the writer says, "is not in any sense a profile." This is the chapter on 'The Influence of France upon English Poetry,' delivered as a lecture before the Société des Conférences in Paris. It fitly concludes a book in which so much is said on the mutual influences of both literatures, and in which so scrupulous an attempt has been made to deal justly with French matters, though without giving up an English standpoint. "Here in England," says Mr. Gosse,

"we are called upon—if only English people would comprehend the fact—to contemplate and not to criticize the intellectual and moral idiosyncrasies of our neighbours. If we could but learn the lesson that a curious attention, an inquisitive observation into foreign modes of thought becomes us very well, but that we are not asked for our opinion, it would vastly facilitate our relations."

That is, of course, very true, and it might be wished that other students of French literature besides Mr. Gosse had so precise a sense of what "they are asked for." But as any virtue may topple over, by excess, into its corresponding vice, so it seems to us there are times when Mr. Gosse avoids coming to any conclusion when a conclusion of some sort is what we are most in need of. When, for instance, in writing about Daudet, he says:—

"This is no place to touch on what will eventually occupy the historian of literature, Alphonse Daudet's place in the ranks of the naturalists,"

we can only ask, Why not? Just that is what we want to know; and who better than Mr. Gosse could tell us? When, again, Mr. Gosse tells us that from 1877 to 1881 Daudet "was the leading novelist of the world," we are at a loss to understand whether by "leading" he means more than "leading in popularity"; and though, further on, we find him admitting that Daudet cannot seriously be compared with Balzac, with Tourguénief, with Flaubert, even with Maupassant, he is seen throughout the whole essay treating him with as much respect as if he were a great novelist, and with a partiality greater than if he were. On the other hand, though an amusing personal experience of Verlaine is related, and the problem of Mallarmé is fronted with friendly resolution, there is no apparent perception that Verlaine was, in the strict sense of the word, a great poet, and that Mallarmé has had a deep, and is likely to have a deepening, influence on the art of French poetry. But we are told a great deal about M. Paul Bourget, M. René Bazin, and above all Pierre Loti.

Before certain talents, not perhaps of the first rank, but in whom an indefinable charm seems to escape analysis, Mr. Gosse capitulates from the outset; he cannot reason about them, he can only reason about the reasons why they charm him. One of these talents is Stevenson, another is Pierre Loti. He is on his knees before both these charming, feminine writers; he can but say of each, as he says in this book of Loti, "he is irresistible." He finds that

"the critical spirit is powerless against a pen so delicately sensitive, so capable of playing with masterly effect on all the finer stops of our emotions."

Loti is a Pied Piper, and Mr. Gosse is "always among the bewitched." Loti is a "magician"; "it is a vice, this Lotism"; "magic," "enchantment," "fascination," and then "fascination," and "enchantment," and "magic," turn and return on every page. And Mr. Gosse's own words take colour and movement from those coloured and moving pages, as he dwells on the delight which book after book has given him. Occasionally he pauses to make a comparison, as here:—

"There are pages of 'Le Désert' with which there is nothing in European literature of their limited class to compare, except certain of the atmospheric pictures in Fromentin's two books and in 'Modern Painters.'"

But for this sentence, one would have imagined that Mr. Gosse had never read Fromentin, or that, having read him, he did not appreciate him; but he has read Fromentin, he appreciates him, and he sees no essential difference between the serene and austere art of that great painter in words and what is painted, scented, and bewigged in the sentimental traveller who notes his sensations *au jour le jour* like a journalist. Or, rather, a suspicion seems once to dawn upon him, as he reads a single book, 'La Galilée,' and recognizes "a tourist like ourselves," making copy for a daily paper. The suspicion lasts through the whole review of that particular book, and in the course of that review "we find ourselves glancing back at our old favourites with horrid new suspicions." But the mood passes, and leaves not a cloud. The "incomparable magic" is on the next page, and the "irresistible enchantment." It is as if a dreamer refused to be awakened, and shook off daylight that he might plunge back into a delightful dream. We see the personal confession of an enthusiastic and capricious reader; the "case," as psychology, becomes more and more interesting; but where is criticism?

In a notable passage Mr. Gosse says, very justly:—

"It is extraordinary, but very fortunate, that the firm expression of an opinion on the part of a few expert persons whose views are founded on principle and reason still exercises a very great authority on the better class of readers. When it ceases to do so the reign of chaos will have set in."

Has Mr. Gosse quite realized the extent to which he is looked upon in England as precisely one of those "expert persons," and the "very great authority" which his name carries with the "better class of readers"? Has he not at least forgotten it for a moment when he tells us not of some great, or at least fine, French novel, but of "a well-constructed book, full of noble thoughts" (a certain piece of fiction called 'De tout son Ame'), of a "sale of twenty large editions," which, it seems, "proves that it has appealed with success to a wide public in France"? What are twenty editions to the critic, or "appealing with success to a wide public"? "It is at least pleasant," we read,

"to have one man writing, in excellent French, refined, cheerful, and sentimental novels of the most ultra-modest kind";

and no doubt it is pleasant, but is it of any conceivable importance to the "few expert persons whose views are founded on principle and reason," and of whom Mr. Gosse is one?

It is because we take Mr. Gosse seriously, it is because we look upon him as one of the best-equipped interpreters between England and France, that we are at the pains to point out what seems to us a caprice and lightness in some of his estimates in this book. He is to be seen almost, if not quite, at his best in such a study as that of Ferdinand Fabre, a sympathetic study of a gentle and genuine talent, but little known in England. Fabre had a personal talent and a private nook of his own; he painted priests—only peasants and priests, and, as Mr. Gosse aptly says, "he is to French fiction what Zurbaran is to Spanish painting." To do justice and no more than justice to Fabre is difficult; for, as Mr. Gosse says,

"the novels of Ferdinand Fabre have one signal merit: they are entirely unlike those of any other writer; but they have one equally signal defect—they are terribly like one another."

Mr. Gosse's article sets the man and his work before us with a quiet art like his own. And there is scarcely less sympathetic divination in the study of 'The Irony of M. Anatole France,' especially in the section concerned with 'Histoire Comique.' There is an apology for the commission of irony in England, which is delicately true, and all that is said about M. France is just and suggestive. The study of Barbey d'Aureville, though it could hardly be expected to be very sympathetic, is good, sometimes witty, as here:—

"Barbey d'Aureville is a devil who may or may not believe, but who always makes a point of trembling."

It is the only account of Barbey which we remember to have read in English, and may send some readers, who will be thankful for a new sensation, to a curious artist in the seasoning of sensations. Equally novel for English readers will be the articles on Henri de Régnier, Albert Samain, Émile Verhaeren, and Paul Fort. In all of these Mr. Gosse is equally just and liberal; indeed, most conspicuously so in writing of the last, who is certainly the most difficult to estimate fairly. In writing, with sympathetic insight, of Albert Samain, Mr. Gosse, however, overlooks the main influence upon the verse of that graceful and charming writer, the influence of the early Verlaine, while assigning an undue weight to the influence of Baudelaire, which scarcely affected Samain except at second hand. To appreciate equally, as Mr. Gosse does, work so delicate as that of Albert Samain, so pure and austere as that of Henri de Régnier, and, at the same time, work so gnarled and sinewy as that of Émile Verhaeren, is a rare thing, and shows a remarkable catholicity of taste, an unfettered delight in literature for its own sake, which remains, after all, Mr. Gosse's main merit and chief distinction as a critic.

Some of the best writing in the book is contained in the note on Verhaeren, and we may quote a passage in which, as sometimes happens with Mr. Gosse, an acute

criticism is contained in a significant and striking picture:—

"A hundred years ago we possessed in English literature a writer very curiously parallel to M. Verhaeren, who probably never heard of him. I do not know whether any one has pointed out the similarity between Crabbe and the Belgian poet of our day. It is, however, very striking when we once come to think of it; and it embraces subject-matter, attitude to life and art, and even such closer matters as diction and versification. The situation of Crabbe, in relation to the old school of the eighteenth century on the one hand, and to the romantic school on the other, is closely repeated by that of M. Verhaeren to his elders and his juniors. If Byron were now alive, he might call M. Verhaeren a Victor Hugo in worsted stockings. There is the same sardonic delineation of a bleak and sandy sea-coast country, Suffolk or Zeeland as the case may be, the same determination to find poetic material in the perfectly truthful study of a raw peasantry, of narrow provincial towns, of rough and cheerless seafaring existences. In each of these poems—and scarcely in any other European writers of verse—we find the same saline flavour, the same odour of iodine, the same tenacious attachment to the strength and violence and formidable simplicity of nature."

There is one writer to whom Mr. Gosse returns again and again, with an attitude never wholly defined; nor is it easy to come to a final conclusion with regard to a writer so strangely disconcerting as Mallarmé. But Mr. Gosse is almost the only English writer who has taken the trouble to write about Mallarmé at all, and thus we may the more regret that a certain impatience with what seems to him some form of mystification should have led him on occasion to find fault with a very plain error of his own making. "Some of his alterations of his own text," says Mr. Gosse,

"betray the fact that he treated words as musical notation, that he was far more intimately affected by their euphonic inter-relation than by their meaning in logical sequence. In my own copy of 'Les Fenêtres,' he has altered in MS. the line

Que dore la main chaste de l'Infini

to

Que dore le matin chaste de l'Infini.

Whether the Infinite had a Hand or a Morning was purely a question of euphony."

Now, if Mr. Gosse had looked twice at the line which Mallarmé corrected in his copy, he would have seen, before Mallarmé corrected it, that there was some misprint, because the words as they stand do not make an alexandrine at all, and the rest of the poem is written in alexandrines. Is it fair to Mallarmé to argue, from a palpable misprint, that he was indifferent whether he said that the window-panes were gilt by a hand or (much as Browning has said in his "washed by the morning water-gold") that they were gilded by the morning?

But we are coming now to Mr. Gosse at his very best, and, as if well aware of it, he has put first in his book the three long essays which certainly contain what is finest in it: the essays on Alfred de Vigny, on 'A Nun's Love-Letters,' and on Mlle. Aïsée. It is difficult to say which of the latter two is the more absorbing. Each is a study in a woman's temperament, as seen through her own letters; and if Mr. Gosse had only added Mlle. de Lespinasse to his two heroines, he would have given us an almost complete study in this form of

psychology. Mr. Gosse is never more at home than in the seventeenth or eighteenth century; he seems to "find" himself in the company of the age of sensibility, and not less in that of the age of discreet reason. He tells the story of the fair Circassian Aïssé as if it were a novel, and he a novelist her contemporary; he elucidates, and did indeed in 1888 introduce to modern English readers, the marvellous 'Portuguese Letters,' about which he has written more feelingly and more instructively than any one else. And this sensibility, this love of the reasonable, which he has developed, no doubt, in frequenting the literature of those two centuries, come to his aid, with singular efficacy, when he sets himself to deal with a modern writer like Alfred de Vigny, the most "majestic" poet of the century, the most original, one in whom the romantic qualities are anticipated with a difference. No modern poet could be said to invite Mr. Gosse's attention more aptly than Vigny. This distinguished, reticent soldier, this lover of England, this poet with his strange "tenacity of vision," who in 'Chatterton' wrote a "drama of pure thought," and in his best poems elegies of pure idea; this mixture of sensibility, delicacy, fragility, rarity, austerity; this remote artist of the "ivory tower," who snatched the finest part of his genius warm from life; this self-sufficing man of letters, who was so human, presents a problem which no one before Mr. Gosse had adequately investigated. Nothing in the book is more skilful than this study, nothing more satisfying.

Emmanuel College. By E. S. Shuckburgh. "College Histories." (Robinson & Co.)

DR. SHUCKBURGH has produced an excellent history of his college, and has been fortunate in being able to present it to the world at a time of exceptional, but by no means undeserved, prosperity. Thanks to its staff of teachers, good government, and, we may add, considerable financial advantages, Emmanuel is taking a high place among the colleges of the University of Cambridge. The historian of the college can consequently trace its ups and downs with complacency, since its star at the present moment is in the ascendant. The story of the foundation of Emmanuel College is unlike that of any other. Whilst other colleges are styled "religious," Emmanuel is emphatically a "Protestant" foundation. Sir Walter Mildmay built and endowed it for the maintenance of those who were to be above all things "Preachers of the Word." "Let Fellows and scholars," he says, "who obtrude themselves into the college with any other design than to devote themselves to sacred theology, and eventually to labour in preaching the Word, know that they are frustrating my hope and occupying the place of Fellow or scholar contrary to my ordinance."

Mildmay disclaimed the charge that he had "erected a Puritan foundation." "Far from me," he told Queen Elizabeth, "to countenance anything contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

The first Master was Laurence Chaderton, a man of wide learning and attainments. He was most celebrated as a preacher, and it is

said of him that on one occasion, after discoursing for two hours, he expressed a fear that he had tired his audience, upon which the whole congregation cried out: "For God's sake, sir, go on! we beg you, go on!" Chaderton was a fervent Puritan, and the surplice was not used at Emmanuel in his time, nor for many years after his death; but he enjoyed the friendship of Archbishop Bancroft, who, though he had no love for Puritans, always remembered that Chaderton had, at the risk of his own right hand, saved his life in a disturbance between town and gown. James I., when he visited Cambridge in 1615, was shown that the chapel at Emmanuel was far out of the eastward position, and upon Chaderton's remarking that the same was true of the royal chapel at Whitehall, the king answered:—

"God will not turn His face from the prayer of any holy and pious man, to whatever region of heaven he directs his eyes. So, doctor, I beg you pray for me."

One of Chaderton's pupils was the famous scholar, satirist, and divine, Bishop Hall; another, strange to say, James Waddesworth, went to Spain, and became "an officer of the inquisition, and English tutor to the Infanta."

In 1622 a curious but unfortunately obscure intrigue of the Fellows caused Chaderton to resign his Mastership. He was offered the see of Chester, but declined it, perhaps owing to his age, for he was already about eighty-seven. He lived till November, 1640. Chaderton's successor, Preston, was a Court favourite, and preferred to live in London. The statutes as to the residence of the Master were very strict. He had to be in Cambridge "nisi violenta detentione impeditus fuerit." Casuistry had not, however, been neglected in the College, for all the Fellows, "with one consent and assent" (we quote the order book of the College),

"make this interpretation, that they were to be understood as well of a moral as a natural violence, and that the service of the King or Prince.....was to be esteemed as moral violence."

It was during Preston's tenure of office that Harvard entered Emmanuel. Strange to say, the College has no record of the founder of the first American University "except his name in a book of receipts and his autograph in a small volume of divinity in the College library."

Emmanuel continued to flourish during the first half of the seventeenth century, producing, among other eminent men, Sancroft, the Nonjuring archbishop, and Sir William Temple. Dr. Shuckburgh suggests that Swift sent Gulliver to Emmanuel because his patron had been educated there. Gulliver was hardly a contemporary of another fictitious character who received his education at the same College—Thomas Tusher, of Thackeray's 'Esmond.' Few more pleasant episodes in University life are recorded than the kindly way in which Dillingham, the Puritan Master dispossessed at the Restoration, wrote to his successor Sancroft at the time of the latter's appointment. After the Restoration Emmanuel passed through a period of obscurity; but it never altogether lacked men of distinction. No college could fail

to be proud, for example, of having numbered William Law among its Fellows.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the importance of the college tutor, so striking a feature in Cambridge life, began to make itself felt; and Dr. Shuckburgh gives a somewhat detailed account of the tutorship of Henry Hubbard, who also filled the post of Registrar to the University. Between 1736 and 1767, whilst Hubbard was tutor, Emmanuel, despite his businesslike habits, did not flourish greatly; but posterity has good reason to thank him for much valuable information. The dividends of a Fellow of Emmanuel varied from year to year as they do now in most colleges; but in Hubbard's time the average was about 38*l*. A little later (1764) we read that, by raising the price of the beer sold in college, a Fellow's income was raised by 10*l*. In the inventory of the furniture of his college rooms by Mr. Hubbard we find the following entry: "Picture of Mr. Canning by Gainsborough, valued at 5*l*. 5*s*., the frame 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*." He left a considerable sum to the college.

From 1775-97 Emmanuel was under the genial rule of Richard Farmer, author of the 'Essay on the Learning of Shakespear,' which shows extraordinary knowledge of old English literature. Farmer was just the sort of man a modern university ought to produce and cherish to raise its social tone. Indolent, unbusinesslike, a lover of "old port, old clothes, and old books," he refused Church promotion, made the college parlour a social centre, patronized the drama, and was an enthusiast for good literature. Before he became Master, Farmer served in the curacy of Swavesey, where he endeared himself to the farmers, preached plain, practical sermons, and read the evening service, after repeating his invariable formula, "I am going to read prayers, but I shall be back by the time you have made the punch." Gunning gives a most sympathetic account of Farmer, who in personal character seems to have stood far above his contemporaries at Cambridge.

The remainder of the volume is mainly devoted to the successful revival of the fame of Emmanuel College. Its prosperity justifies the wise policy of selecting the best possible man for a tutorial post without regard to his college. The wealth of the society has enabled it to increase the number of its fellowships, and to endow studentships in research. Three properties have improved the position of the College. In 1585 the founder gave it a house in Bishopsgate Street, in 1588 one Walter Dunch some houses in Threadneedle Street, and in 1629 it acquired by purchase a farm of 61 acres at Clapham.

There are several useful appendixes, and Dr. Shuckburgh is to be congratulated on having done good service to his College by his interesting review of its fortunes.

Japan: the Place and People. By G. Waldo Browne. With an Introduction by the Hon. K. Takahira. (Sampson Low & Co.) *Hana: a Daughter of Japan.* By Gensai Murai. (Tokyo, published by the Hochi Shimbun.)

IN Mr. Browne's profusely illustrated and handsome volume we find an interesting

description of the land and people of Japan, not inaccurate, though uncritical, and agreeably varied by stories drawn from history and tradition. The author does not say what his means of information were, nor what was the extent of his personal acquaintance with the country—indeed, the whole volume may, for aught we know, be a compilation made in some comfortable study in New York or Boston. The preface, by no less a person than the Japanese Minister to the United States, gives the tone to the whole work—it is a dithyramb upon his own country, justified in not a few respects, but, unfortunately, based upon the unhistorical absurdities, which repeated exposure by this time ought to have exploded, of a dynastic succession enduring through 2,560 years, and of a vigilance in the government of their subjects which the puppet emperors, almost from the beginnings of authentic history, have never been in a position to exercise.

The usual places are sufficiently described and extremely well illustrated, while most of the ordinary types of Japanese life that meet the eye of the foreigner are adequately portrayed; but we cannot say that the book, except in the illustrations, rises above the average level of the class to which it belongs. The figures and manners of Old Japan, so far as they survive, are again brought upon the stage, but what makes the force of New Japan we are not told. The whole of that esoteric movement within the educated classes, which has in the last decade or two brought Japan into the comity of nations, is unnoticed. It could scarcely be otherwise, for the author does not show any knowledge of the language, without which the thought of the country cannot be approached.

Mr. Browne's account of Buddhism is incorrect in several particulars. The Jodo sect was not founded by Honen. It was of Indian origin. Nichiren did not adopt monotheism; his sect (the only one founded in Japan) is not Ho-Hokke, but Hokke; its characteristic doctrine is that mere matter may become a Buddha. On the whole, it is the most superstitious of the Buddhist sects in Japan.

The story of Tanabata night (seventh of the seventh month) is entirely Chinese, and is not a Japanese story at all—it is the story of the Herdman and the Webster stars, of which a full account will be found in Mayer's manual. Sir Edwin Arnold's translation of the so-called Japanese National Hymn, characterized by Mr. Browne as "excellent," misses the whole point of the original, which likens the duration of the empire to the time necessary for a pebble to grow to a boulder and be covered with green moss. The original is a hash of Mannyō verses, without a trace of originality, and the Mannyō verses themselves reproduce a Chinese conceit of unknown antiquity.

The identification of Yoshitsune, the brother of Yoritomo, with Genghis Khan has no foundation whatever beyond the similarity of the Chinese characters with which the names are written. Lastly, the practice of *seppuku* (*harakiri*) is not of ancient date, probably not earlier than the end of the sixteenth century; it did not originate in a passion of loyalty, but in a desire to escape capture

by the enemy; but, curiously enough, it became almost fashionable under the Shōgunate. Even Arai Hakuseki, the greatest of Tokugawa statesmen, contemplated *harakiri* merely because a certain detail of policy seemed likely to prove unsuccessful. It is unsatisfactory to learn that such is "the painful weakness of physique peculiar to the Japanese" that 40 per cent. of students "drop out on account of death before they graduate, and not over one in twenty takes his degree at the University of Tokyo."

There are some misprints; the worst error of this kind is the name "Visu," a totally impossible Japanese name in connexion with a pretty myth familiar in most Japanese households. The illustrations are of varying value, but constitute, as has been hinted, a principal attraction of the volume. A large proportion have the merit of being unhackneyed. Of the coloured pictures, the best is the one called 'Three Little Maids,' whose faces and expressions, as well as colouring, are very characteristic of Dai Nippon.

'Hana' is a Japanese novel, written in Japanese, translated into English by a Japanese, printed, illustrated, bound, and published in Japan, and now seeking the favour of an English-speaking public. The personages of the story are five: an old doctor of the ancient *shokui* type—a "dietetic doctor," he is correctly enough styled—his daughter Hana Hanako-san, Miss Flower (*i.e.*, Cherry Flower), the heroine of the piece; her brother, a captain in the Imperial navy; a dyspeptic American, Conner, hailing from the city of pork; and a Russian spy, Danski, naval officer and captive, who is the villain. The story turns upon the rivalry for the lady's hand. But its special interest is not in the narrative, but in its moral. "This book," which the author has written as a study of the future, "because he deems it a duty to do something for his country," he "sends as the herald of many others to be published in England"; and the concluding sentence of the preface from which the above citations are made is:—

"Because one fruit that has been snatched from a tree may taste sour, do not disdain the whole of the tree—time will ripen the rest of the fruit."

Well, the story as such is no great success, the want of characterization is fatal to it (from a Western point of view); the heroes are too heroic, and the villains are too villainous. Hana, however, as a type of the obedient, submissive, dainty, but inane Japanese female, is well presented, and the parental and intermediary courtship system of the country is prettily defended, while the criticisms passed by foreigners upon various Japanese qualities, especially on the impassivity of the sons of Dai Nippon, are amusingly (in intent most earnestly) rebutted. The total result is the flawless Nihonjin of both sexes as typified in the *shokui* doctor, Hana, and the naval captain. Lastly, throughout the author exemplifies the complacency of his countrymen, who with scarcely an effort take over, in the course of a generation, the whole of that Western civilization—at all events its industrialisms, militarisms, navalisms, and administrativeisms, if we

may for a moment borrow these expressions from Japano-English sources—on which the West has prided itself as a peculiar appanage of the white man not to be understood by him of yellow skin. But by far the most interesting part of the volume is the preface of fifty-four pages, in which the life and works of the author, Gensai Murai, are told by his translator Unkichi Kawai. Gensai must be a man of remarkable industry. During the last fifteen years he has written "38 large works.....in 59 massive volumes of 4,200 chapters, with more than 20 minor stories.....and numerous essays and notes." He has also "commanded the staff of editors in one of the metropolitan newspapers," and in ten years has raised the circulation from 3,500 to 180,000. At the same time he has been Director of the Manufacturers' Association, and as its chief has supervised a steam pump manufactory. His watchword is *kakugo*, a Chinese compound which may be translated "Ready, aye ready." He is descended from a Samurai (esquire) family—all good Japanese are so descended now; in the seventies they loved to describe themselves as *heimin* (common fellows), but Germanism has altered all that—the members of which for many generations have been admirable "gunners," his ancestor, five generations ago, having made, in the "august presence of his lord," the "highest possible," one hundred "bull's-eyes," and so gained the name "Ariyemon," which is translated "sure aimer" by some occult process, which is the preface - writer's own secret. He was born in 1863, and so he has ample time to write another 4,200 chapters. This he is likely to do, for he has been fired by the example of Bakin—whose chief novel (and a very good one it is) 'Satomi Hak-kenden,' 'The Story of the Eight Dogs (heroes) of Satomi,' occupies some eighty volumes—and has already completed a novel in eleven volumes, containing 1,200 chapters. Among his later works is 'Gunshi Tokuhon,' 'Pocket Monitor for Soldiers and Sailors,' for the use of the rank and file engaged in the present war. This work is frequently quoted from in the volume before us. It is full of the most beautiful sentiments, and inculcates the most chivalrous and humane treatment of Russian prisoners, although they are denizens of a country which "is wicked *a capite ad calcem*." Russia, it appears, is governed by despotic principles of ancient barbarian ages; everywhere she brings commerce to ruin, and banishes liberty and right, and "with her ever gluttonous ambition tries to gobble up China and Korea, and Japan if she can."

The book is a sign of the times, an irregular and somewhat bombastic exhibition of power, but of power nevertheless, and throws a good deal of light upon the feeling aroused in Japan among the educated classes by the enforced Liaotung surrender of a decade ago, upon the national sentiment (and its peculiar modes of expression) excited by the present struggle, and upon the curious mixture of the new West and the old-world East which characterizes contemporary Japanese society. An odd instance of this came under our observation a short time since in the form of a sort of caricature on the cover of a number of a current popular history of the war. It was divided

by a horizontal line into an upper and lower portion; in the upper Capt. Hirose (whose heroic exploit will be remembered) was represented stepping over lotus leaves, under the guidance of a Buddhist priest, to Paradise; in the lower Admiral Makaroff was depicted in a "cold hell," being approached by a number of demons armed with clubs, with which they mockingly present arms before inflicting upon him his merited punishment. We must add that the typography is excellent, apart from some misprints; the English good on the whole; the illustrations—a sort of compromise between old and new—less successful, though not without talent and power; and the binding (*à la japonaise*) and general get-up unexceptionable. But the translator is not a *wagakusha*; his translation of the stanza on p. 121 appears to be incorrect.

Memories. By Constance F. Gordon Cumming. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THERE is no more popular kind of book than that which contains memoirs and reminiscences, and this volume should enjoy a notable success. It is packed from end to end with memories of a full and interesting life; the personality it discloses is one of exceptional vitality, and the style in which it is written, if not actually distinguished, indicates the hand of the practised author.

Miss Gordon Cumming has written eight or nine books of travel dealing with countries as widely separate as China and Cornwall, Fiji and California. Her family has included great hunters, soldiers, and travellers, and famous beauties. Miss Gordon Cumming's grandmother, Lady Charlotte, was a daughter of the fifth Duke of Argyll, who, in 1759, married the lovely young widow of the sixth Duke of Hamilton, one of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings, whose combined loveliness set London and Dublin crazy. It was of these fair sisters that Horace Walpole declared that "those goddesses make more noise than any of their predecessors since the days of Helen of Troy." They could not walk in the parks on account of the crowds that surrounded them in sheer admiration. It is recorded that when they travelled, crowds lined the roads to gaze at them, and hundreds of people stayed up all night round the inns where they halted, on the chance of getting a peep at them in the morning. The Gordon Gunnings appear always to have lived intensely:—

"The excellent machines entrusted to our care have generally been worked at high pressure, and consequently have worn out before their time. Certainly, our race as a whole has not proved long-lived, and sometimes I marvel how so great a mark has been made in so brief a period."

The brief period refers, of course, to the lives of individual members of the family, not to the life of the family itself, for the Gordon Gunnings have their ancestors.

"The Clan is spoken of by various old writers as the most potent that ever existed in Scotland; and a quaint old book, as published in Amsterdam in 1654 by Jean Blaen, quotes a somewhat older Latin work by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch concerning 'Altyr qui appartenait à ce de la maison de Cumines qui

estoit, il y a plus de trois cens ans, la plus riche et la plus puissante de l'Ecosse.' How it came to pass that this powerful family should, so quickly after the accession of Robert Bruce, have been reduced to the comparatively small proportions of later years is one of the unsolved mysteries of Scottish history."

Family pride attains somewhat portentous expression in the author, as this extract shows:—

"My mother was the very embodiment of health and beauty, bodily and mental.....My father, Sir William Gordon Cumming, Chief of Clan Comyn, or Cumming, was as splendid a Highlander as ever trod the heather, only excelled in beauty and stature by his own second son, Roualeyn, who was certainly the grandest and most beautiful human being I have ever beheld.....So I started in life with fifty first cousins, about twice as many second and third cousins, and collaterals without number, for the family tree had roots and branches ramifying in every direction; and as each group centred round some more or less notable home, it followed that England and Scotland were dotted over with points of family interest, in those good old days when it was held that 'blood was thicker than water,' and kinship, however much diluted, was fully recognized.....In looking back and considering lives and characters, I often think how little weight we give to the inestimable advantages which have enfolded some of us from our birth to our grave. Ay, and long, long before our birth, in the unspeakable blessing of healthy, well-conditioned ancestors, who have transmitted to their descendants well-balanced minds in healthy bodies, naturally cheerful dispositions, and many another pleasant inheritance; all natural gifts which we accept as our birthrights, quite as a matter of course, yet the lack of which are to so many lifelong drawbacks, for which all the world's wealth cannot compensate."

Not exactly original or striking is this moralizing, but it has the solidity which appeals to the general public. This portly volume is not all occupied with stories of childhood and family history. It deals with the author's travels in every part of the world—which supply abundantly reflections and experiences.

NEW NOVELS.

Nellie Maturin's Victory. By Adeline Sergeant. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

LIKE most of the late Miss Sergeant's novels, this is a pleasant story, easy to read and healthy in tone, but not remarkable as regards either characterization or construction. The heroine, a clergyman's daughter, is thrown by her father's death upon the protection of his relations, the proprietors, as she with dismay discovers, of a village "general shop," and in this uncongenial atmosphere she passes through strange and, to the reader, amusing experiences. By one of those chances peculiar to novels she is introduced to some connexions of her mother, an heiress, disinherited upon her marriage by a cruel father, and in their house discovers the inevitable hidden will under which she herself inherits the family property. This reparation she at first, in a spirit of exaggerated self-abnegation, refuses, but in the end consents to a compromise. Her two lovers strike us as rather poor specimens of that class, especially the gentleman who, after proving his affection by playing the private detective upon her actions, ultimately secures her favour.

Olive Kinsella. By Curtis Yorke. (John Long.)

THIS is not, perhaps, the best of the author's numerous novels. Yet it is not without attempts at liveliness, though these may be swamped by matter almost too familiar in fiction. For there are two, if not three, sets of husbands and wives given up to misunderstandings. In the end two couples arrive at comprehension and a *modus operandi*. The girl who lends her name to the story is of the misunderstanding and misunderstood sisterhood. The more we read of her the more she bores us, though the author has done what she could to vitalize her. Fashionable in fiction just now is a kind of "young family" consisting of boys and girls left by orphanhood to their own devices and desires. They always talk slang. They are boisterous and what is called "breezy," and their hearts (if not their heads and clothing) are in the right place. They have to be well done to strike the right note. Here they fail to do this. The plot, such as it is, turns on a very clumsy piece of machinery.

Godfrey Marten, Undergraduate. By Charles Turley. (Heinemann.)

IF 'Godfrey Marten, Undergraduate,' is less interesting than 'Godfrey Marten, School-boy,' the fault, we suspect, is not so much the author's as his subject's. Somehow or other, in spite of the incomparably wider sphere of activities enjoyed by the undergraduate, his career seems more essentially devoid of incident and less susceptible of expression in fiction than the schoolboy's. The relative failure of the little-read sequel to 'Tom Brown's School-days' illustrates this truth. Godfrey Marten plays, indeed, for the university fifteen, is "hailed" by proctors and college authorities, goes to wine-parties, and gets a second in his Schools; but all this hardly furnishes sufficient material for a narrative, however well-written, of between three and four hundred pages. We must confess, too, to having found the hero and his friends a little irritating at times. In a story of this kind accuracy of detail is indispensable. It is pleasant, therefore, to note that the local colour is beyond reproach.

The Night of Reckoning. By Frank Barrett. (John Long.)

THIS is a night of reckoning with a vengeance, wherein a would-be murderer meets a violent fate, and her girl victim at length finds safety in the arms of a devoted and chivalrous sailor, not in the heyday of youth, though of passion. The villains are a clergyman and a clergyman's wife, and they do not convince one. There are also detectives and others. We cannot say that the framework of all this is particularly well knit together, or even imagined.

Heart of my Heart. By Ellis Meredith. (Methuen & Co.)

IT is rather a puzzle to the conscientious reviewer to hit upon an adequate means of treating this book in a small space. It is well written, and full of the gentlest sentiment. Yet a plain description of it would be likely to prevent many intelligent people

from reading it. Nevertheless, we are bound to declare in some fashion the theme. It is neither more nor less than a sort of diary of the daily feelings, thoughts, plans, and experiences of a wife awaiting the arrival of her first-born child. The words have a ring, or a look, most unpromising, almost forbidding, to the reader of taste, perhaps. Yet nine women out of ten who open this book will thoroughly enjoy the reading of it, and few men will find cause to regret any time they may devote to the same task. Such a theme might very easily be made maudlin, or even objectionable. Here it is not treated in maudlin style, but with tenderness and delicacy. The treatment is frank and free, but never in the least offensive. As a piece of work, almost inevitably, compact of sentiment, it is remarkably pleasing. At the same time we hope that it will not set a fashion, for imitations and variants upon it would be likely to prove sorry stuff.

The Provincials. By Lady Helen Forbes. (John Long.)

THE author has a good story to tell here, a domestic comedy of considerable merit, steady interest (of a light sort), and consistent high spirits. A rich country squire, whose wife and family share his belief that hunting the hounds is the most important thing in life; a parson who was, more or less, extinguished early in life by the lady who married him out of pique; and a host of high-spirited young Philistines of both sexes, whose aim in life is to have "a good time"—these are the *dramatis personæ*. Hunting naturally plays a prominent part in such a story, and this subject the author handles with notable spirit, displaying by the way a considerable faculty of observation and no small powers of description. Such topics have unflinching interest for English readers, and the author should win popularity for her story. It makes no serious demand upon thought, but rises above banality, and contains some genuine delineation of character. Altogether, it is a pleasant and entertaining tale.

ASSYRIOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Manuel d'Assyriologie. Par Charles Fossey. Tome I. (Paris, Leroux.)—This is, in effect, the introduction to M. Fossey's monumental work, the general scope of which has already been indicated in *The Athenæum* (see 'Archæological Notes' in No. 4017). It gives, in the first place, a fairly complete history of exploration in Mesopotamia, beginning with Benjamin of Tudela and ending with De Morgan. This does not call for much remark, as most of it is familiar to all Assyriologists, and we fancy that M. Fossey has not himself had practical acquaintance with the work of exploration. His statement may be noted, however, that, up to 1842, all archaeologists looked to Persia alone for Assyrian or Babylonian monuments, and that, as the East India Company maintained a great number of agents in that country, the lion's share of both the work and its results naturally fell to England. He is a little querulous as to this, and considers that Layard did no more than make a beginning at Kuyunjik, while Rassam's work in Western Asia, according to him, "resembled pillage rather than scientific excavation." As he admits that De Sarzec's work at Telloh was neither pushed with the energy nor pub-

lished with the speed that he would like, and that both he and the American expedition to Nippur had nearly half their tablets stolen from them by the Arabs, we think he makes too slender allowance for the difficulties of excavation in an unsettled country. It remains to be seen whether the methods of the Germans, who have taken advantage of the indifference of English governments in such matters to "grab" nearly all the known Mesopotamian sites of excavation for themselves, will lead to any happier result.

There follows upon this a lucid and accurate summary of the history of the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, which will have the less interest for English readers from the fact that Mr. Leonard King, in his popular works on the subject, has already dealt with it with admirable conciseness and point, while Mr. A. S. Booth has gone over the ground at greater length and with even superfluous minuteness. We then come to the origin of the cuneiform script, in which M. Fossey reiterates the theory—now generally received—first maintained by the veteran Assyriologist M. Jules Oppert, that the cuneiform signs were originally pictorial. He also exposes some failures in Prof. Delitzsch's attempted identification of the primitive signs, and brings out with more clearness than we have seen elsewhere the meaning and effect of "gunification," or, in other words, the addition of the sign generally read *gunu* as an intensive. Here, too, he explains, with every appearance of probability, the reason why so many of the primitive signs came to be turned quarter-circle, so as to be drawn in later times as if lying on their sides. The whole of this part of the book is extremely well worked out, and will repay careful study. The remaining pages are occupied with the discussion and refutation of the Pan-Semitic theory of Halévy, who, as is well known, contends that the agglutinative language of a large part of the earlier cuneiform texts is not Sumerian or that spoken by the Mongoloid nation whom the Semites found in Mesopotamia at their first coming thither, but a form of cryptography invented by the Semitic priesthood. So few Assyriologists of repute have embraced this heresy that its exposure may seem to have been hardly needed. Yet in view of the large scope of the work it was necessary that it should be given, and M. Fossey's detailed refutation leaves nothing to be desired. It will doubtless be a surprise to younger scholars to know that Prof. Delitzsch at one time adhered to the Pan-Semitic theory, though he has since abjured it. A chapter on the Babylonian origin of the Persian cuneiform concludes the volume, which is fully equipped with an excellent bibliography and index, a large-scale map of Mesopotamia by M. Lesquier, and plans of the excavations at Hilleh, Kuyunjik, and Telloh. Generally it may be said that no pains have been spared to make this volume complete, and if M. Fossey succeeds in keeping up the remaining eight volumes to the level of excellence reached in this, he will have rendered yeoman's service to science, beside raising for himself a monument that will put even German laboriousness to shame.

Records of the Reign of Tukulti-Ninib I. By Leonard W. King. (Luzac.)—This handy little volume, which we understand is the first of a series of studies in Eastern history by the same author, is entirely devoted to a memorial tablet of the king whose name it bears, and who reigned over Assyria during the first half of the thirteenth century before our era. The tablet was found under the wall of the city of Kar-Tukulti-Ninib, situated "near the Tigris between Kuyunjik and Kaleh Shergat," and has just been acquired by Mr. King for the British Museum, in which he is an assistant. It appears that it formed

part of the foundation deposit made by Tukulti-Ninib I. at the inauguration of his new capital, and Mr. King draws a distinction between these foundation deposits in the case of Assyrian kings, who seem to him to have been merely anxious to hand down their titles and exploits to posterity, and those familiar to us in Egypt, where they seem to have had a magical meaning. We are not sure that this was not the case in Assyria also, as it is difficult to believe that so soon after the achieving of the independence of Assyria—she seems to have been subject to Babylonia up to about 1500 B.C.—her kings can have contemplated the ruin of her cities, in which case alone would the foundation deposit be likely to see the light. However that may be, there can be little doubt that the new tablet is a most valuable historical document, and fills a gap between that of Adad-Nirari I. (1325 B.C.) and the great historical inscription of Tiglath-Pilezer I. (1100 B.C.). Tukulti-Ninib ("My help is in Ninib") tells us that in his first year of power he conquered the mountain lands of the Kuti and other tribes who seem to have lived to the east of Assyria, and that he carried fire and sword through the country of (among others) the Kummukhi—of which name it has been thought we find a trace in that of the ancient kingdom of Commagene—and pushed across the Euphrates into the lands of Nairi, where he subjected to tribute forty kings of what is now Armenia. But his greatest exploit was his conquest of Babylonia under the Kassite or Third-Dynasty king Bibeashu, whom he took captive and brought into Assyria with him. This conquest was before recorded only in the Babylonian Chronicle, and the name of the conquered king was unknown, Prof. Hommel among others having placed Tukulti-Ninib's reign about seventy years before that of his victim. He then describes how he built his city with temples to Ashur and other gods, a canal, and other conveniences, and concludes with the customary curse upon "any future prince" who may destroy the city or remove the tablet.

Mr. King has here given the actual inscription, together with the necessary transcription and translation, and some 'Supplementary Texts,' from which we learn that Tukulti-Ninib's rule over Babylonia lasted for seven years, at the end of which his son rebelled against him, and caused him to be "slain with a sword" in a house of the great city he had founded. We also learn that he carried away from Babylon the statue of "the great god Marduk," or Merodach, and that it was restored by Tukulti-Ashur, who some think was the son of Tukulti-Ninib and his regent in Babylon. Mr. King explains certain discrepancies in the different Babylonian chronicles, and gives a new reading of some lines on a seal of the Assyrian king, whence it appears that the seal was originally the property of Bibeashu's father, and was altered by Tukulti-Ninib more than three thousand years before it found its way to the British Museum. Mr. King is to be congratulated not only upon this excellent piece of work, but also upon having materially enriched our national collection.

The Code of Hammurabi. By Robert Francis Harper. (Chicago, University Press.)—This, the latest translation of this much-discussed code, contains, besides a glossary and index, a full copy, in ninety-eight plates, of the text itself; which is no slight boon when it is considered that the only other copy published is in the magnificent, but expensive and cumbersome, memoirs of De Morgan's 'Délégations en Perse.' In his very brief introduction Dr. Harper describes Hammurabi as identified by most Assyriologists with the Amraphel of Genesis. We should have thought the tide of learned opinion was, in fact, setting the other way, some very convincing reasons

having been adduced by Mr. Boscawen for supposing Amraphel to have been Sin-muballit, Hammurabi's father. We hear, too, that this volume is to be followed by another, setting forth the connexion between the code and the Mosaic legislation. But even as it is, the present volume may be safely recommended to the student as the best and most complete edition of the code of Hammurabi that has yet appeared.

Babylonian and Assyrian Laws, Contracts, and Letters. By C. H. W. Johns. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—Everything from the pen of the Professor of Assyriology at King's College, London, is worth reading, and although some may think we are beginning to have enough of Hammurabi's code, this volume is still welcome. Mr. Johns makes a new and valuable point when he explains that the famous code was in itself a compilation, and that Hammurabi was merely putting into authoritative shape a body of laws which must have existed long before his time. He does not say so in so many words, but as his proof of this rests upon phrases in contracts and in legal books written in Sumerian, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that these laws were the property of the most ancient inhabitants of Babylonia of whom we have any knowledge. He thinks, too, that he can detect in these earlier laws the traces of a time when law was not imposed by any central authority, but was a matter of convention, in some cases between members of the same family, and in others between the citizens of the same town, the head of the family and the magistrate of the city being respectively charged with the execution of them. If this be so, we are touching upon a very early state of society indeed, and we may add to the invention of writing, which we undoubtedly owe to the Mongoloid race, the institution which more than all others has drawn man from the primitive or nomad state and made him into a civilized being. In what he has to say about the organization of Babylonian culture Mr. Johns is also instructive, and there seems abundant reason for his division of the community into the three great classes of nobles, freemen, and slaves, although it may be doubted whether the merchants really formed a class apart, or were in earlier times so often foreigners as he seems to fancy. Although the texts are not very clear on the point, the fact that kings and royal personages engaged in trading and banking, and that such businesses when once founded were often handed on from father to son for many generations, shows that they were from the first looked upon as honourable, and were by no means confined to foreigners. Much more singular must have been the status of the votary, who, according to Mr. Johns, might marry, but must remain a virgin and provide her husband with a handmaiden if she wished for a family. Probably some means were devised by which these obligations were evaded.

Want of space compels us to pass over the very interesting chapters 'Marriage,' 'Divorce,' 'Education,' 'Slavery,' 'Land Tenure,' and the like, although we may note in passing that a post in a temple was the subject of sale and pledge as freely as the charge of a Paris stockbroker, and we come to that part of the book which deals with Babylonian and Assyrian letters. Here, again, Mr. Johns has been anticipated, so far as the letters of Hammurabi are concerned, by the more stately publication of Mr. Leonard King, which leaves, indeed, nothing to be said on the subject. Enough, however, remain, particularly of the yet untranslated collection published by Dr. Harper, to make a fairly representative volume. Thus there is a letter of one Akkullānu to King Esarhaddon complaining of certain temple appointments made by Sennacherib, in which the writer indulges in very un-Orientially

frank observations on his dead master's choice of servants and his contempt for "the rights of Assur." Possibly it was some religious or priestly intrigue which brought about the great conqueror's assassination. There is also a prescription for bleeding at the nose, coupled with the promise that the doctor sending it will call in the morning, very much in the modern style; and another to "the scribe of the palace," from his "handmaid Sarai," concerning some slaves of his that appear to have been sold by "administrative order." Others are of higher import, being correspondence between the king and various governors and officials in the provinces on affairs of State. Among these are letters between Assurbanipal and Kudur, governor of Erech, in which the latter reports the rebellion of the men of Pekod, who "have occupied the cities, killed the men, and ravished the women," and some friendly letters of the king as to the promotion of certain favourites and the holidays then being celebrated in Nineveh. Kudur also informs the king that a doctor who has been sent to him by the royal care has "restored him to life." But all are interesting.

The book, which is well and clearly printed, seems to be the first to appear of a series called "The Library of Ancient Inscriptions," of which the preceding five are by American authors, and apparently not yet ready. It contains all necessary notes and references, but is without the cuneiform texts, which perhaps would add little to the information of the general reader. At the same time it must not be forgotten that this makes it impossible in some cases to check the conclusions of the author. Other volumes are to be contributed by (among others) Dr. Reisner, Prof. Jastrow, M. Maspero, and Prof. Delitzsch.

BOOKS ON DANTE.

THE Rev. H. F. Tozer, whose volume of notes to the *Commedia* we reviewed some three years ago, has now completed his work and added to the gratitude due to him from Dante students, by producing in a handy volume, published at the Clarendon Press, a prose version of the entire poem. Other renderings in both prose and verse, of course, exist in plenty; but we know of no other in quite so convenient and portable a form. The translation, so far as we have tested it, seems as faithful as might be expected from Mr. Tozer's thorough knowledge of his author. It is also eminently "safe," adhering to accepted interpretations even in cases where on literary or linguistic grounds there would seem to be inducements to revise them. The style perhaps lacks the distinction of Prof. Norton's version. At times it becomes a little pedestrian. Terms like "preoccupied" or "depleted," phrases such as "all expedients were inadequate," "I was impelled by righteous indignation to censure the audacity of Eve," sound out of place in the Earthly Paradise. "Over thyself I invest thee with supreme control" is all very well as an explanation, if any were needed, of "te sopra te corono e mitrio," but it is hardly a rendering of the words. The notes are brief, mostly taken from the commentary above referred to. We do not indeed find in the earlier work the somewhat misleading statement that the Brenta rises in the Carinthian Alps, which will puzzle students who know their geography. On the other hand, the rather doubtful assumption that the reference to Hungary at the end of 'Par.' xix. implies a compliment to Andrew III. (oddly called Andrea) reappears. Considering that Andrew's reign was near its end, we think the contrary far more likely; nor is it probable that Dante would have been disposed to hint good of the

man who had kept his admired Carlo Martello out of his kingdom.

The first edition of Rossetti's *Early Italian Poets* (afterwards called 'Dante and his Circle') has recently passed out of copyright, and Messrs. Newnes & Co. have lost no time in bringing out a reprint of it in a dainty little volume with mystic end-papers and two title-pages, one engraved and the other printed. The addition of the latter we cannot regard as a happy thought, for it has given the printer the chance of working his will on the name Ciuilo (d'Alcamo), which duly appears as "Cuillo." For the rest, the book seems to be a mere reprint, with no attempt at editing, a deficiency which we regret, considering how much has been done since Rossetti's day for the better knowledge of these early Italian singers. Even the absurd dates which Rossetti, following Trucchi, who knew no better, gave for some of the earliest, are retained. Nor, of course, has it been possible to take advantage of the rearrangement adopted by the translator in the edition of 1874. It must be said, however, in justice to whoever saw the book through the press, that the few *errata* at the end of the first edition have been incorporated.

From the De La More Press we receive a neat little volume, *The Early Lives of Dante*, translated by Philip H. Wicksteed. The lives in question are those by Boccaccio and Leonardo Bruni of Arezzo, with, as an appendix, the well-known chapter by John Villani (book ix. chap. 136 of his 'Chronicles'), an extract from Philip Villani's life of the poet, and the so-called 'Letter of Frate Ilario' of very doubtful authenticity. Of them all John Villani's chapter is probably the most really valuable, though Boccaccio has preserved for us the great fact of the identity of Beatrice, with regard to which no one on whose judgment any reliance can be placed has any doubt. But on the whole the good Certaldese lets his rhetoric get the best of him, and posterity is the loser. The chance of writing a trustworthy life of Dante, once lost, could never be recalled. Bruni was a scholar and a trained historian, but the generation which had elapsed between Boccaccio's day and his had left him with only third-hand evidence. It is curious that he did not, so far as appears, investigate more thoroughly the Florentine archives, to which we know he had access, and from which, in modern times, some valuable information about Dante has been gleaned. Some of his remarks on poets and poetry are, on the other hand, extremely acute, though his humanist's contempt for mediæval scholarship shows itself in some depreciation of Dante's Latin writing. On the whole, one wishes that he had had Boccaccio's opportunities, or Boccaccio his historical sense. Mr. Wicksteed's translation is well executed, and will form a useful companion to Dr. Moore's 'Dante and his Early Biographers.'

Dr. E. C. Lowe, Canon of Ely, is the last person who has fallen a victim to that inevitable desire of translating which the close study of Dante is found to engender. His rendering of the *Commedia* into blank verse (Parker), however, justifies itself better than any similar attempt which has come our way for a very long time. Dr. Lowe has followed in the steps rather of Longfellow than of Cary, translating, so far as possible, line for line. The process is, indeed, not difficult, as any one who has tried to translate Dante into prose is well aware. But a good choice of words which shall at the same time faithfully render the original and please the ear of the reader is less easy; and here Dr. Lowe seems to us to have been eminently successful. It is true that in many places the rendering stands as much in need of a note as the original; but the translation

of Dante of which that cannot be said is yet to come. Cary comes the nearest; but the liberty of rearrangement, as well as of occasional expansion, which he allowed himself, made his task less difficult in this respect. Dr. Lowe's versification is usually easy. Once or twice he has been guilty of a "hyper-metric" line, and there are a few rather violent *enjambements*, with a preposition in one line and its noun in the next. Proper names are not always very happily managed, a point of some importance in rendering Dante. "Fiesole," we would say once more, is not four syllables; and we regret that Dr. Lowe has labelled Sir Galahad by making him the equivalent of "Galeotto." Still, on the whole, this is a sound, scholarly, and readable version.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Books and Things: a Collection of Stray Remarks, by G. S. Street (Duckworth & Co.), is divided into two sections, 'Mainly of Books' and 'Mainly of other Things.' In both he is master of a refined and accomplished style, entirely free from foppish or over-emphasis; only occasionally, perhaps, too deliberately literary in phrase to match with its general character. But remembering that he was a young lion of the old *National Observer*, we are glad to find that he has emerged singularly immune from the too-stylish mannerisms which flecked the brilliancy of its staff. In substance his essays are an exhibition of temperate, balanced, observant common sense. There are other qualities, of course; scholarly reading and information, a nice and delicate literary taste, a sense of values all-round. But the quality which outstands in our impression of these papers is their admirable and corrective common sense. Whatever point he takes up, it becomes evident by its shrewd and clear-headed correction of extremes on every hand, its seizure of the just and cool medium. And it is towards correction, towards the fine adjustment of the literary balance, that he tends.

Sometimes, as in 'The Poor Public,' the point made is so trifling that, apart from the dexterous and cultivated pleasantries of the handling (for readers of 'The Autobiography of a Boy' know of old that Mr. Street has a humour of his own), it seems scarce worth the expenditure of common sense. As for the public at large, the literary and other publics, he does little more than convey a doubt of their existence. And of the theatrical public, which alone he recognizes as an apparent entity, he says only (in effect) that it is not so black as it is painted. Which is common sense, but a small point of common sense. Oftener, however, he has something to say, and something suggestive, as in 'The Provincial Mind,' for instance. There he suggests rational limitation of the phrase, as signifying a point of view contracted by limitations of the class to which a man belongs, and points out several varieties of provincial mind—the provincialism of class, properly so called, as in Thackeray and (to a less extent) Dickens; academic provincialism (which he finds strikingly in Matthew Arnold); provincialism of the coterie, and so forth. Whether in his criticism of authors or in the more miscellaneous papers on general topics, this dispassionate common sense appears as the quality which gives them their leading value.

Yet it must be said that Mr. Street in these papers shows as an intellectual dilettante. Though he has always something to say of his own, and from his own point of view, the points made and suggested are, after all, slight. Originality is there, but it is a slight originality. It does not cut deep, and

it does not aim at cutting deep. He is, after all, skimming the surface of life and letters, with excellent sanity, with a personal eye, so far as it goes, but content not to go far. It is "Vive la bagatelle!" But the *bagatelles* are refined, fastidious, things worth saying in their degree, only there would be no striking loss to letters if they remained unsaid.

SIR F. TREVES has done himself injustice in his book *The Other Side of the Lantern* (Cassell & Co.). At his best he is as good as possible; his *Agra* is the finest *Agra* that we have found in any book of travel. But his best is mingled with his worst, and he is so humble a writer that he opens with Gibraltar and Marseilles and Port Said, and ends with the still more hackneyed Yosemite. Yet Sir F. Treves shows in this volume that he has poetry of soul and a noble imagination. We differ from him about the Inland Sea, which he cannot have seen under the best conditions; and like Scotland and Norway, to which, strangely, he compares it, rather than to New Zealand, the Inland Sea depends upon conditions. He likes the tropics; and the Andes of the West Coast remain for him to describe. No one could do it better.

Robert Louis Stevenson. By A. H. Japp. (Werner Laurie.)—Its author further describes this little book as 'A Record, an Estimate, and a Memorial,' a title which is certainly somewhat portentous. Dr. Japp is the gentleman who visited Stevenson at Braemar in the early eighties, and of whom the romancer wrote from Samoa, a dozen years later:—

"And now, who should come dropping in *ex machina*, but Dr. Japp, like the disguised prince who is to bring down the curtain upon peace and happiness in the last act; for he carried in his pocket, not a horn or a talisman, but a publisher, in fact, ready to unearth new writers for my old friend Mr. Henderson's *Young Folks*..... From that moment on, I have thought highly of his critical faculty; for when he left us he carried away the manuscript in his portmanteau, 'Treasure Island'—it was Mr. Henderson who deleted the first title, 'The Sea Cook'—appeared duly in *Young Folks*, where it figured in the ignoble midst, without woodcuts, and attracted not the least attention. I did not care. I liked the tale myself, for much the same reason as my father liked the beginning: it was my kind of picturesque. I was not a little proud of John Silver, also; and to this day rather admire that smooth and formidable adventurer."

Stevenson was right not to care. So much has been proved; and, though he produced far finer work, 'Treasure Island' has won our affection, and "that smooth and formidable adventurer," John Silver, our admiration. Dr. Japp lays too much stress, we think, in his estimate of Stevenson's position in literature, upon the question of the moral vagueness of his fiction. Stevenson's habit of cherishing a lingering fondness for his villains, and painting in the imperfections of his heroes, as though more than half inclined, himself, to doubt their heroism, while possibly fatal from the theatrical and dramatic standpoint, is not necessarily the flaw in fiction that Dr. Japp appears to think it. Life is like that. Men are not all black or all white, but a blend of very many shades—even the best and the worst of them. Upon the whole, we cannot attach any great importance to Dr. Japp's literary estimate of Stevenson, though it has the notable merit of being temperate and thoughtful. It is not penetrating or luminous.

We learn from this book that Mr. Gosse is of opinion that both Stevenson and Dr. Japp himself overrated the importance of the part played by the latter in giving 'Treasure Island' to the world. The point is not of vital moment in any case, and scarcely seems to call for Dr. Japp's elaborate disquisition upon it any more than does Lord Rosebery's omission from a certain speech of reference to one of the many writers who influenced Steven-

son. This, also, Dr. Japp treats with needless elaboration.

The book contains a few letters that have not appeared before, and a neatly arranged selection of extracts from published letters and other writings. It will interest lovers of Stevenson's work, if it does not appreciably enlarge their knowledge of it.

The Life of St. Francis. By St. Bonaventura. Translated from the Latin by Miss E. Gurney Salzer. (Dent.)—It was a good inspiration to add St. Bonaventura's "authorized version" of the 'Life of St. Francis' to the others already published by Messrs. Dent in the "Temple Classics." The 'Life' has been twice previously translated into English, the first translation being published at Douay in 1635. It was made by Anthony Montague, and the book was dedicated on its appearance to Lady Winefred Englefield. It is a very simple and correct version, and quite worth reprinting nowadays. The second version, first published in 1808, is pretentious and tumid. Miss Salzer's translation is generally good and founded on the best models. Curiously enough, it is in the chapter on the Stigmata, where the most scrupulous accuracy is absolutely essential, that she departs the most from her text. "Nerves," for example, should be *sineus*; the force of "patentius" is not given by "manifestly"; "into a circle" is too strong for "*ad orbicularitatem*." The difficult "*stole*" is translated "state and royal apparel." English readers have now a complete course of early lives of St. Francis within their reach.

The Words of St. Francis from his Works and the Early Legends. Selected and translated by Anne Macdonell. (Dent.)—This is a very well-chosen selection of the words of St. Francis, giving in little space the marrow of his teaching. A selection can hardly escape being controversial in its implications and omissions, but little objection can be taken to this edition on that ground. Perhaps the author has not always gone to the best texts for her translations, and the notes might have been fuller with advantage, e.g., the occasions of the composition of the last two verses of the 'Canticle of the Sun' might have been told. Boehmer's 'Analakten zur Geschichte des F. von Assisi,' which contains modern texts of all the writings attributed to St. Francis, not to mention an excellent German edition of the *Opuscula*.

The Prioress's Tale, and other Tales. By Geoffrey Chaucer. Done into Modern English by Prof. Skeat. (Moring.)—This is decidedly the best of this little series of Chaucer modernizations that has yet appeared. Prof. Skeat, in his introduction, very properly says:—

"The present version, in a word, is meant for the reader who is only acquainted with modern English, and should be judged of accordingly. If any such reader can be induced to study the original, so much the better. He will then understand that the charm and melody of the original language, when rightly understood and pronounced, are quite inimitable."

These selections from Chaucer's tales, carrying behind them the authority of Prof. Skeat's unrivalled scholarship, can be placed in the hands of an untrained reader or a child with the certainty of attracting and keeping his interest.

The Jewish Encyclopedia: Vol. VIII., *Leon-Moravia* (Funk & Wagnalls Company), includes a number of noteworthy articles. Mr. Joseph Jacobs is the author of a sumptuously illustrated article on 'London,' giving the history of the Jews in the capital city of England from about the year 1070, when William the Conqueror "brought certain Jews from Rouen to London," down to the present day.

There are several omissions in the earlier parts of the article. The careful reader will, however, be able to complete the story by consulting a number of other papers scattered throughout the work (e.g., 'Rodrigo Lopez' in the present volume). Much fuller information is vouchsafed in the article before us on modern Jewish developments in London. The paper on ancient and mediæval Hebrew literature is extremely meagre, but here, too, the information can be supplemented from other articles on various literary subjects. A praiseworthy contribution is Dr. N. Slouschz's elaborate notice of modern Hebrew literature (1743-1904). The revival of Hebrew *belles-lettres* during the last century and a half is not without its deep significance. It exhibits on the literary side an adaptation to modern European standards, and the romantic story is one of its most interesting features. Dr. C. D. Spivak, of Denver, Colorado, writes on 'Medicine' as practised in Biblical and Talmudic times, and Dr. Frederick T. Haneman furnishes a paper on post-Talmudic medical science. The bibliography attached to the first-named article covers an entire column, and at the end of Dr. Haneman's contribution a list of leading Jewish physicians now practising in Europe and the United States is added. Passing on to articles belonging to a decidedly Rabbinic category, we notice important contributions on the legendary and legal Midrash by Dr. J. Theodor, Rabbi of Bojanowo, Posen. Dr. J. Z. Lauterbach, of New York, writes on the 'Mishnah.' The Jewish liturgy is treated by Prof. Ludwig Blau, of Budapest, but the subject is one which is likely to receive much fuller treatment in the near future. Among other papers dealing with Jewish legal and ceremonial life we notice 'Marriage Laws,' 'Marriage Ceremonies,' and 'Master and Servant.' Dr. Richard Gottheil contributes an article on 'Libraries,' dealing largely with the classification of Hebrew books at the Bodleian Library, the New York Public Library, and institutions of a similar character. The article on 'Manuscripts' is illustrated by four plates containing over eighty specimens of Hebrew writing, ranging from the sixth century down to the present day. The volume is very rich in biography. Among the better-known names are those of Moses Mendelssohn, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Sir Moses Montefiore, and Manasseh ben Israel. For the rest, this new instalment of the 'Encyclopædia' includes the great variety of subjects to which allusion has been made in our notices of the preceding volumes. Here and there mistakes and shortcomings are found in the contributions, and we suggest that special editorial care should be taken to ensure the accuracy of the smaller articles. But the work is, on the whole, well done, and is sure to be exceedingly useful to all kinds of students. The illustrations of the present volume are as copious and as fine as ever.

The English Works of Roger Ascham.—*Toxophilus, Report of the Affaires and States of Germany, The Scholemaster.* Edited by William Aldis Wright. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Mr. Aldis Wright's work is so invariably accurate that one is always tempted to take it for granted, and thus to overlook the enormous amount of work hidden from view. Even in the half dozen or so cases where, on first view, the reviewer is inclined to support the old text against the editorial emendation, on the latter consideration it comes out triumphant. We are still a little doubtful as to the alteration on p. 96, where, speaking of heading an arrow, Ascham says: "Ful on is whan the wood is be[n]t hard up to the ende or stoppyng of the heade." Bent does not seem an improvement on bet. A comparison of the three copies of the 'Toxophilus' in the British Museum with the Cam-

bridge copy shows that probably two presses must have been at work at once in printing it. Thus the Grenville copy doubles a line on the title-page; others are normal. The two other copies have a comma after "lesse" on p. 72; G. and the Cambridge have it before "lesse." The three Museum copies have "goose" where Cambridge has "gouse," p. 89, l. 4 up—"But the gouse." On the other hand, all three Museum copies have the same damaged letter (t) in "ieopardyt," p. 115, thus proving that the sheets were printed off from the same type. It is to be noted that the facsimile on p. vii is reduced. The press-mark of the Museum copy referred to is C, 31, e. 27, not c. No better edition of Ascham's text is ever likely to be printed.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have just published Parts I. and II. of a new edition of *The Earthly Paradise*. These slim volumes are bound in grey with linen backs, and printed in a clear beautiful type which is delightful to the eye. Part I. contains a new portrait of Morris and an introduction by Mr. Mackail, which says, and says well, just what is wanted. Morris's own delightful preface in verse completes the charm. The price of the parts, one shilling net, is worth remark; but we should not have printed it on the grey boards together with the title. In every other point the new issue is as tasteful as it could be.

UNDER the title of *English Seamen* (Methuen), Mr. David Hannay has extracted from Southey's 'Lives of the British Admirals' the memoirs of 'Hawkins [Sir Richard], Greenville, Devereux, Raleigh,' in continuation of a former volume of 'Howard, Clifford, Hawkins [Sir John], Drake, Cavendish,' which appeared just ten years ago. The merits and defects of Southey's work have been long recognized, but the fact may be emphasized that, considered as literature, these chapters were well worth reprinting, especially in this age, when literature is scarce in comparison with the enormous output of the press. As history their value is more doubtful, for they are far from being up to the standard of modern research. The most interesting part of the work is thus Mr. Hannay's very short introduction, which—whether we agree with his conclusions or not—is an admirable bit of writing, and a virile protest against much misplaced glossing of ugly facts.

Don Quixote has just appeared in the "New Century Library" (Nelson), which offers good type and neat binding. Messrs. Nelson were, we think, the pioneers in the production of the various thin-paper editions which are both compact and readable.—Messrs. Cassell send us Part I. of *Don Quixote*, illustrated by Doré, which ought to be a success. It is certainly very cheap at sixpence. A biographical notice of Cervantes by Mr. Teignmouth Shore is promised, but does not appear in this instalment.—Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's lecture to the British Academy on *Cervantes in England* (Frowde) is, as might be expected, an admirable piece of work, both graceful and learned.

WE have now before us a complete set of *The Plays of Shakespeare* in Mr. Heinemann's "Favourite Classics." Each volume has an introduction by Dr. Brandes and a frontispiece, the text is clearly printed, and the whole is neatly bound in green cloth. The price, as we said in noticing some of the early issues of the plays, is a veritable feat in cheap production. But looking at the many merits of the edition, we have little doubt that Mr. Heinemann will recoup himself for his enterprise by the number of copies he sells.

Hazell's Annual for 1905 (Hazell, Watson & Viney) is an excellent book of reference. The editor, Mr. W. Palmer, is to be congratulated on the ability of the summaries, which contain in all the numerous cases we have tested the

requisite information in a small space. The index to the work is effective. The book is unusually wide in range; indeed, we think that the biographies of eminent persons might have been omitted in view of 'Who's Who.' They are not always accurate in detail. We are glad to see that the prominence given to Nonconformist bodies, sometimes to the exclusion of equally meritorious associations, has disappeared. The volume cannot be said at present to have any special bias. On details of the past year it is particularly useful. We notice an event recorded which happened on December 29th.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Blosius (L.), *The Sanctuary of the Faithful Soul*, translated by B. A. Wilberforce, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Bury (R. V.), *Vinum Sacramenti*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Confession of Faith (A.), compiled by S. Smith, M.P., 12mo, 6/ net.
Evangelion De-Mapharache, edited by F. C. Burkitt, Vol. 1, 31/6 net; Vol. 2, 21/ net; or complete, 4to, 42/ net.
Glover (R.), *The Teacher's Commentary on the Gospel of St. Mark*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Ramsay (A.), *Studies in Jeremiah*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Wood (I. F.), *The Spirit of God in Biblical Literature*, 6/ net.

Law.

- Emery (G. F.), *The Licensing Justices' Manual*, 8vo, 5/ net.
Marchant (J. R. V.), *An Essay on the Legal Position of Counsel in England*, 8vo, 9/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Dürer (Albert), by T. S. Moore, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Gordon (N.), *Coins of Japan*, cr. 8vo, 21/ net.
Rhodes (John N.), *A Yorkshire Painter, 1800-42*, by W. H. Thorn, 4to, 10/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Brett (O.), *The Reckoning*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Music.

- Chopin's Works (A Handbook to), by G. C. A. Jonson, 6/ net.

Philosophy.

- Gomperz (T.), *Greek Thinkers*, Vols. 2 and 3, translated by G. G. Berry, 8vo, each 14/ net.

Political Economy.

- Dunbar (C. F.), *Economic Essays*, edited by O. M. W. Sprague, 8vo, 10/6 net.

History and Biography.

- Belle of the Fifties (A.), roy. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Bennett (R.) and Elton (J.), *History of Corn-Milling: Vol. 4, Some Feudal Mills*, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Cecil (K. H. D.), *The Historical Tragedy of Nero*, 3/6 net.
Cervantes (The Life of), by A. F. Calvert, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Dawson (T. C.), *The South American Republics*, Part 2, 6/ net.
Harrison (Thomas), *Regicide and Major-General*, by C. H. Simpson, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Joubert (C.), *The Truth about the Tsar and the Present State of Russia*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Lant (A. C.), *Pathfinders of the West*, cr. 8vo, 8/6 net.
Nicola of Remesiana: his Life and Works, by A. E. Burn, cr. 8vo, 9/ net.
Shakespeare (William), *A Life of*, by W. J. Rolfe, 10/6 net.
Sparks (E. E.), *The United States of America*, 2 vols. 12/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Cook's Tourist's Handbook for Southern Italy, Rome, and Sicily, cr. 8vo, 4/ net.
Maugham (W. S.), *The Land of the Blessed Virgin*, 6/ net.
Treves (Sir F.), *The Other Side of the Lantern*, 12/ net.
Willans (J. B.), *The Byways of Montgomeryshire*, 5/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Barton (F. P.), *Bridge Simplified*, roy. 16mo, 2/6 net.
Foster (R. F.), *Practical Poker*, 12mo, 5/ net.
Ju-Jitsu: What it really is, by "Apollo," cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Philology.

- Plato, *Euthydemus*, Revised Text by E. H. Gifford, 3/6 net.
Speeches of Isocrates, edited by W. Wyse, 8vo, 18/ net.

Science.

- Brown (J. J. G.), *The Treatment of Nervous Disease*, 15/ net.
Gould (G. M.), *A Dictionary of New Medical Terms*, 21/ net.
Lovett (W. J.), *A Complete Class-Book of Naval Architecture*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Maxwell (W. H.), *British Progress in Municipal Engineering*, imp. 8vo, 6/ net.
Right (A.), *Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena*, &c., 12mo, 5/ net.
Robson (A. W. M.), *Cancer and its Treatment*, 8vo, 3/6 net.
Shearer (J. S.), *Notes and Questions in Physics*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Sociological Papers, by Sir F. Galton and others, 10/6 net.

General Literature.

- Benson (E. F.), *An Act in a Backwater*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
British Imperial Calendar, 1905, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Butcher (C. H.), *The Oriflamme in Egypt*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Carman (B.), *The Friendship of Art*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Character and Conduct, cr. 8vo, half-vellum, 5/ net.
Eastman (C. A.), *Red Hunters and the Animal People*, 5/ net.
Fitzpatrick (K.), *The Wrens at Bowland*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Griffith (G.), *A Mayfair Magician*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Hamstead Annual, 1904-5, edited by G. H. Matheson and S. C. Mayle, imp. 8vo, sewed, 2/6 net.
Heptameron, translated by A. Machen, 8vo, 6/ net.
Herford (O.), *The Rutabát of a Persian Kitten*, 3/6 net.
Isham (F. S.), *The Strollers*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Jackson (W. S.), *Helen of Troy*, N.Y., cr. 8vo, 8/ net.
Jeans (J. S.), *Canada's Resources and Possibilities*, 15/ net.
Kernahan (Mrs. C.), *The Fate of Felix*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Lorimer (G. H.), *Old Gorgon Graham*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
McChesney (D. G.), *Yesterday's To-morrow*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.

Mask of Apollo (The), and other Stories, by A. E., 2/6 net.
 Meade (L. T.), Little Wife Hester, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Michælis (Karin), The Child Andrea, translated by J. N.
 Laurvik, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Michelet (J.), The Sorceress, translated from the French,
 roy. 8vo, 6/ net.
 Oroult (W. D.), Robert Cavalier, 8vo, 6/
 Parrish (R.), My Lady of the North, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Pennell (E. R.), My Cookery Books, sewed, in box, 90/ net.
 Porter (G. Stratton-), Freckles, 8vo, 6/
 Spearman (F. H.), The Strategy of Great Railroads, 7/6
 Stevenson (B. E.), The Marathon Mystery, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Street (G. S.), Books and Things, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Thumbnail Essays, by K. C., 8vo, 3/6 net.
 White (P.), The System, cr. 8vo, 6/
 White (S. E.), The Mountains, 8vo, 7/6
 Whiting (M. B.), The Torchbearers, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
 Wilde (O.), De Profundis, 4to, Japanese vellum, 42/ net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Rieder (K.), Der Gottesfreund vom Oberland, 24m.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
 Boissier (A.), Choix de Textes relatifs à la Divination
 Assyro-Babylonienne, 23fr.
 Günzburg (D.), et Stasoff (V.), L'Ornement Hébraïque,
 120m.
 Meyer (E.), Aegyptische Chronologie, 11m. 50.

Poetry.

Fabré (F.), Poésies, 1892-1904, 6fr.
 Mardrus (L. D.), Horizons, 3fr. 50.

Political Economy.

Gulraud (P.), Études Économiques sur l'Antiquité, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Baudry (J.), Étude Historique et Critique sur la Bretagne,
 1782-90, 2 vols. 12fr.
 Funck-Brentano (T.), Les Sophistes Français et la Révolution
 Européenne, 6fr.
 Lacour-Gayet (G.), La Marine Militaire de la France sous
 Louis XVI., 15fr.

Geography and Travel.

Schneider (E.), L'Ombrie, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Kruisinga (E.), A Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset,
 6m.

General Literature.

Aymard (C.), La Profession du Crime, 3fr. 50.
 Foville (J. de), Servitude, 3fr. 50.
 France (A.), Sur la Pierre Blanche, 3fr. 50.
 Georget (A.), Emancipées, 3fr. 50.
 Tallenay (J. de), Vivat Perpetua, 3fr. 50.
 Vaudère (J. de la), L'Amante du Pharaon, 3fr. 50.

A VETERAN SCHOLAR.

AN interesting gathering took place in the Combination Room of St. John's College, Cambridge, on January 28th, the purpose of which was to do honour to Prof. J. E. B. Mayor on his eightieth birthday. The chair was taken by Prof. Sir Richard Jebb, who presented to Prof. Mayor a congratulatory address, written in Latin, and signed by about 170 scholars, chiefly members of the Cambridge Philological Society and Classical Society, along with some others who have been prominent in research into the history of Cambridge and its colleges, for which the venerable Professor has himself done much. The introductory speech of the Chairman was faultless; it touched happily on all the varied activities of Prof. Mayor's life, and on the features of his unique character. Admirable speeches were also delivered by the Master of Trinity and the Vice-Chancellor. The reply of Prof. Mayor, couched partly in Latin, partly in English (both alike racy), was rich in interest for the audience. It ranged discursively over many topics, but the keen attention of the listeners was never relaxed. Many of the personal reminiscences were picturesque. The Professor, for example, spoke pathetically of the difficulty which he experienced as schoolboy and undergraduate in obtaining access to books. College libraries were not open to undergraduates, and when, on one or two occasions, the Professor tried to "slink in" to the University Library, he was seized and turned out "by the scruff of the neck." Altogether, the meeting was memorable. The following is the address, which was, we believe, due to the pen of Dr. J. S. Reid:—

IOHANNI EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR
 LITTERARUM LATINARUM PROFESSORI
 AMICI AMICO
 S.P.D.

Hodie tibi octogentesimi aetatis anni finem auspiciis
 felicibus attingenti nos communium studiorum
 unculo coniuncti gratulamur et omnibus faustis
 prosequimur. Quanta admiratione, quam grato
 animo, doctrinae tuae ubertatem varietatem sub-

tilitatem recordamur! Quot scriptoribus Romanis,
 praesertim Ciceroni Plinio Iuvenali, lumen attulisti!
 Nec tamen ita his litteris deditus fuisti ut patriae
 nostrae monumenta neglegeres. Baedae quidem
 historici insigni fructu eruditionem singularem
 adhibuisti; et in factis uirorum et feminarum
 illustrum commemorandis, qui rem publicam
 nostram Cantabrigiensem aut opibus auxerunt aut
 pietate coluerunt ingenio illustrant, tu praecipue
 operam nauasti. Nec praetereundi sunt tot
 labores tui in linguae Latinae usu occultiore eruendo
 et in memoria doctissimorum hominum renouanda
 consumpti. Nomen ergo tuum inter clarissimos
 Cantabrigienses, Bentleium Marklandum Porsonum
 Munroem, et uiget et uigebit. Quarum rerum
 causa, hoc tam felici die, te quasi Nestora quendam
 studiorum nostrorum salutamus, et multos in annos
 sospitem exoptamus, et amplissimi illi doctrinarum
 thesauri, qui adhuc in scrinulis tuis latent, cum magno
 studiosorum hominum emolumento in lucem
 prodeant.

Datum Cantabrigiae A.D.V. Kal. Feb. A.S. MCMV.

CROMWELL ON SIR JOHN PALGRAVE.

Tremvan, Pwllheli.

THE following is a copy of an autograph letter of Oliver Cromwell which is not included in Carlyle's collection, nor otherwise printed as far as I know. It adds two new names to those in command, and shows that Cromwell anticipated no serious difficulties at Stamford. The place of writing and the year are not given, but a contemporary has docketed it close to the seal: "Collonell Cromwells letter 13 Junij 1643." It is addressed:—

To my honour freinds the
 Com'issioners for the
 Association p'sent theisse
 att Cambridge

June the 13 [1643].

Gentlemen, because I vnderstood s^r John Palgrave was resolved to come to you, and knowinge Hee is very much mistaken in my Lord Generalls meaninge concerninge the comeing of his Regiment, to the Armie, and findinge too too many delayes therein, excuses sometimes putt vpon the Leif^t Collonell, sometimes vpon the Captaines, sometimes vpon want of monie, vpon Leif^t Hotham and my selfe, vpon misvnderstanding his Excellency, by all w^{ch} the seruice is neglected and delayed, and the kingdom endangered. least you vpon his comeing should be ledd allee into mistakes vpon pretences, I make this short addresse to you, desiringe you to beleue mee itt exceedingly imports the kingdom the Association, and you all that Hee hasten to vs. lett noe words whatsoever leade your resolu[tions] any other way, I maintaine and affirme to you, as I would deale faithfully with you, and loue the Association, two or three hundred men in those parts are enowe. Holland is frou ten [sic] to itt. Horsea bridge ouer the riuier out of Huntington sheire beinge* made a draw bridge makes the aduance theither altogether† fearlesse. If the enimies horse aduance to Stamford what can they doe. nothinge att all as to that place, if wee bee stronge in the feild, you are very well secured, and bee assured if the enimie aduance towards you, wee shall followe him in the heeles. for s^r miles Hobart and my selfe doubt not, wee shall not bee soe vnfaithfull to you, to giue the enimie leaue to march into the Association, and tarrie behinde. my Lord Generalls expresse com'and is, that wee all aduance if Hee drawe towards the south with his Armie. His care is for you, soe wee trust shall our faithfullnesse. lett noe words therfore from s^r John Palgrave preuaile but com'and him to march vp wth all the volunteers, both the two companies w^{ch} you send, and all the rest of the volunteers. if Hee cannot bee spared lett s^r Edward Ashlye bringe them. lett him not keepe a volunteer att wisbeach I beseech you doe not. Hee hath a minde to this companie and the other companie, to please himselfe in composinge his Regiment. this is not a time to picke and choose for pleasure. seruice must bee don, com'and you, and bee obeyed. the Queene is marching with 1200 horse, and 3000 foote. wee are; much vnder that number. wee trust to indeuor our duties wth theisse wee haue, but itt will not bee good to lose the vse of any force god giues vs, by negligence. The Lord giue you, and vs zeale,
 I take leave and rest
 Your faithfull seruant
 OLIVER CROMWELL.

[P.S.] I beseech you informe your selues fully of the numbers of your men. att wisbeach, and send

* "Walled" originally written, but cancelled.

† "Impossi" originally written, but left incomplete and cancelled.

‡ A word crossed out which was apparently "but."

what you thinke may well be spared. you need few when wee are in the feild, wherof doubt not when his comes vp to vs.

The original letter is the property of Mrs. Gough, of Gelliwig, in Carnarvonshire. It came to her in 1903 with papers from Pennant "in Erethlyn," in Denbighshire, the seat of a family of the Hollands from the time of Henry VII.

J. GWENOGVRYN EVANS.

MR. COX AND THE EXAMINER.

Greencroft, St. Albans, January 30th, 1905.

THE mention of the late Mr. H. F. Cox's connexion with *The Examiner* in 1872 in last week's *Athenæum* is not quite correct. Mr. Cox joined the staff of that paper in the latter part of 1872, and rendered valuable assistance to it; but he was at no time either editor or proprietor, and it was before his connexion with it that it made, as you are good enough to say, "a spirited push for renewed youth, dropping its price from sixpence to threepence, and securing J. S. Mill as one of its writers." Mill, by the way, scarcely ought to be called "one of its writers," although he took a great interest in the paper and helped me with occasional contributions.

H. R. FOX BOURNE.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING-ROOM.

West View, Pinner, January 28th, 1905.

WHILE I warmly sympathize with those—be they many or few—whose other avocations will not permit them to make use of the British Museum Reading-Room except at a late hour, I wish at the same time emphatically to endorse the argument of your correspondent, "A Reader of over Forty Years' Standing," against a later hour of opening. I myself am a reader of over fifty years' standing, and I hope I have used the Reading-Room to some purpose. I may, therefore, tell what the result of such a change would probably be; for I can give a practical example. If the Reading-Room between thirty and forty years ago had opened only at ten o'clock instead of nine, my editions of the 'Paston Letters' could not possibly have appeared. The difficulties I had to contend with otherwise were serious enough; but the work was a labour of love, and I managed to get over them simply by the sacrifice of my whole leisure for several consecutive years. Day after day I was due in Chancery Lane at ten o'clock; but day after day I managed to get half an hour's work done before office, and on Saturdays had two or three hours in the afternoon to compare proofs with the original MSS. or to look up books in the Library. On official holidays, of course, I could get much more done; and in summer I could sometimes get a little time, after office as well as before, on other days than Saturdays. But without some opportunity of doing at least a little every day, in winter as well as in summer, the work could never have been achieved. And how little it was sometimes that I was obliged to be content with, let your readers judge. Something like the following was quite a commonplace experience:—

Monday.—Looked up two books in Library Catalogue, and made out tickets. Cross-references, and perhaps mistakes or imperfect information, exhausted all the time. Left at 9.45 with tickets.

Tuesday.—Sent in tickets, perhaps about 9.10. Occupied till the books came consulting Blomefield's 'Norfolk' or some other book in Reading-Room. Volumes placed on my table about 9.30. Unable to dismiss Blomefield till 9.40. Obligated to go, but place papers in volumes that they may be kept for me.

Wednesday.—Begin the study of the books which I looked out in the Catalogue on Monday.

In point of fact, it generally took me three days to make even the slightest use of a book that was in the General Library; and this from no defect in the arrangements, and certainly from no want of kindly assistance on the part of officials or attendants in our great national library.

Well, I have been rewarded—certainly not in coin, but in seeing that I have made some parts of English history more lucid, as the foot-notes in Stubbs and Ramsay and other historians testify. But if the Museum Reading-Room had only opened at ten, instead of nine, what these authorities tell us about the Wars of the Roses would certainly have been a far less perfect and, I may add, a far less accurate tale.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

THE SPENSERIAN STANZA.

I OBSERVE that in *The Athenæum* for January 21st, p. 73, we are told that the Spenserian stanza is from the seven-line stanza of the 'Mirror for Magistrates,' because "for six lines the two metres are identical."

It is rather from the eight-line stanza of Chaucer's 'Monk's Tale,' because for eight lines the metres are identical. All that Spenser did was to add an alexandrine line to rhyme with the eighth.

This very obvious fact is clearly set forth in my edition of Chaucer's 'Works,' 1894, vol. vi. p. lix.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SCHOOL OF IRISH LEARNING, DUBLIN.

A MEETING of the Board of Governors and Trustees of this School was held at 28, Clare Street, Dublin, on Saturday afternoon last.

The Director presented a Report on the work of the session. Classes in Old and Middle Irish were conducted by Dr. Meyer and Prof. Strachan at Easter, and during the months of July and August. The texts studied included 'The Vision of MacConglinne,' and portions of the 'Tain Bo Cuailnge' and the 'Bruiden Da Derga.' A special class was held for the study of Old Irish Glosses, for which a selection specially edited by Dr. Strachan served as a textbook. The classes were attended by twenty students, some of whom came from remote parts of Ireland.

The first part of *Eriu*, the periodical publication of the School, containing contributions by the editors, Prof. Meyer and Prof. Strachan, and by several of the students, appeared in August last, and was welcomed by scholars in Ireland and abroad. It was announced that the second portion, completing the volume, would be ready in a few days.

Mrs. J. R. Green intimated her intention of continuing for a second year the scholarship of 100*l.* awarded to Mr. O. J. Bergin, of Cork, who is now studying with Prof. Zimmer at Berlin. She also offered additional scholarships similar to those given by her last year, provided that suitable candidates were forthcoming. A scholarship of 10*l.*, given by Prof. W. P. Ker, was awarded to Mr. Timothy Lewis, of Brecon, to enable him to attend the summer course of this year. Promises of donations for a similar purpose were also made by the Rev. Dr. Delany, Sir Anthony MacDonnell, and Mr. W. P. Geoghegan.

Mrs. Green reported that during her recent visit to America she approached several of the Universities there with a view to inducing them to make Irish a subject of University study. As a first step towards the realization of this object, several of the Universities decided to send students to attend the forthcoming session of the School.

It was agreed to continue the series of School Texts initiated by Dr. Strachan's 'Old Irish Gloss Reader' with a Reader of Middle Irish poetry by Prof. Meyer.

The Treasurer, in presenting his financial statement, pointed out that further funds would be necessary if all the objects of the School were to be carried out. Among them, the publication of facsimiles and catalogues of Irish MSS. was deemed of prime importance, and to this end support was invited.

Finally, the programme of studies for next session was discussed. It was arranged that Prof. Strachan should hold a short course in Irish Paleography and the reading of MSS. at Easter, and another in July and August, the latter to include elementary and advanced instruction in Old and Middle Irish. The syllabus of these classes will be issued at an early date.

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Graves and Cronin's History of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 4 vols. 4*l.* Engravings from the Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, 20*l.* 10*s.* Ruskin's Architecture of Venice, 1851, 9*l.* 10*s.* Berenson's Drawings of the Florentine Painters, 2 vols. 10*l.* 15*s.* Gould's Mammals of Australasia, 3 vols. 2*l.* 10*s.* Smith's Historie of Virginia (some leaves repaired), 1632, 2*l.* 10*s.* Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans, with illuminated coats of arms, 1810, 10*l.* 5*s.* The Huth Library, 29 vols., large paper, 13*l.* Hakluyt's Voyages, 12 vols., 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The Tudor Translations, 38 vols. 24*l.* Lytton's Works, Edition de Luxe, 32 vols. 10*l.* 15*s.* Journal of Botany from the commencement in 1863 to 1904, 18*l.*

Literary Gossip.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will publish a little posthumous work by Lady Dilke which she called 'The Book of Praise,' and with it in the same volume two of her fanciful tales, 'The Last Hour' and 'The Mirror of the Soul.' These latter were ready for an intended volume of stories, and bear on the same subjects as 'The Book of Praise.' A memoir will be prefixed by Sir Charles Dilke, relating chiefly to the life and letters between 1858 and 1884 inclusive.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD's novel 'The Marriage of William Ashe,' which is appearing serially in *Harper's Magazine*, will be published in book form on March 9th by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in this country, and by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in the United States. The social and political setting in which the characters move, and the unconventional element in the rising statesman's marriage, which deeply affects his private and public career, inevitably suggest for their foundation passages from the career of a famous minister of three generations ago, though transferred to another period. The work will include nine full-page illustrations from drawings by Mr. Albert Sterner.

MRS. HENRY DE LA PASTURE has chosen the title 'Peter's Mother' for her new novel, which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 10th inst. In this book she breaks fresh ground, presenting, with more than one love current, the story of the relations between a young heir and his widowed mother. The scene is laid in a Devonshire country house, the titular mistress of which is Peter's mother.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press a new book by Prof. J. B. Bury on 'The Life of St. Patrick, and his Place in History.' The work has grown out of the Professor's study of the subject as an appendix to the history of the Roman Empire. He then found that the material

had never been critically sifted. The new book concludes that the Catholic conception of St. Patrick's work is nearer, generally, to historical fact than the views of anti-Papal divines.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will shortly add a new volume (the eleventh) to his "First Novel Library." The title of the book will be 'A Pagan's Love,' and the author is Miss Constance Clyde, a young Australian. The story deals with Australian city life from a new and realistic point of view, and an attempt is made to depict the Australian woman as a national type, and to show both her strength and her weakness. The interest of the novel lies specially in its revelation of the freer range of thought and action which characterizes the younger nation.

WE notice with regret the death on Saturday night of the Provost of King's College, Cambridge. The Rev. Augustus Austen Leigh came of a family well known at Eton and King's, and as Fellow, Tutor, and Vice-Provost he was so intimately and favourably associated with the college that his election to the headship on the death of the aged Dr. Okes was generally expected. An excellent man of business, he had the ease and charm of manner which go far, and accordingly was much sought after as an ideal member of the various bodies which manage the life of the University. A history of his college was his sole publication.

MESSRS. F. E. ROBINSON & Co. will publish this month an illustrated and popular 'History of the University of Wales and its Constituent Colleges,' by Mr. W. Cadwaladr-Davies, Standing Counsel of the University, and Mr. W. Lewis Jones, Professor of English Language and Literature, University College, Bangor. The volume will be uniform with the well-known series of College Histories.

A STRONGLY worded protest against the punishment and possible murder of Maxim Gorki for taking the side of the people in the recent Russian crisis has been organized by *The Morning Leader*, which has secured in a very short time a remarkable list of names in literature, science, and art, headed by those of Swinburne, Meredith, and Hardy.

The autobiography of Mr. Andrew D. White, formerly United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Berlin, is promised this spring by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It will be issued in two volumes, with numerous photogravure portraits, and will include many sketches of European rulers and statesmen.

THE centenary of Hans Christian Andersen on April 2nd will be celebrated by various publications and festivities in Odense, his place of birth, and Copenhagen. The Danish poet Holger Drachmann has written a short play for the occasion.

SIR HENRY C. BURDETT has promised to preside at the sixty-sixth annual general meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution on Tuesday, February 28th.

THE Duc de la Trémoille is producing the correspondence of Madame des Ursins and of his grandfather Walsh at the Court of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.

THE Paris journal *L'Éclair* of January 27th publishes some interesting particulars concerning the gains and losses as an author of Henri Beyle (Stendhal). By the publication in 1817 of Beyle's two books, '*Vie de Haydn*, *Mozart et Métaïstase*,' and '*Histoire de la Peinture en Italie*,' both produced at the author's expense, there was a loss of 3,560 francs. On the six works which he published from 1826 to 1839 he received a grand total of 9,260 fr., so that, after deducting the loss on the first two works, Beyle's earnings from his books amounted to 5,700 fr., which works out at 250 fr. per annum, or 75 centimes per day. Fortunately for him, Beyle was not entirely dependent on his book-writing.

M. MARCEL BOULENGER, says M. Bidou in the *Débats* of last Tuesday, has been fixing a critical finger on the four maladies of style at the present day. The first is an abuse of the genitive, "de" having nearly banished "par" and "avec" out of existence. The second is the abuse of neologisms, which after all, as the writer says, are necessary for new ideas. The third malady is the monotony of the syntax. It is true, the writer adds, that we no longer know a word of grammar, and this ignorance leads to invertebrate writing, while a reaction against symbolistic vagueness has led to a stupid simplicity. The fourth malady is "la veulerie du récit..... on tartine.....on énumère quand il faudrait montrer." We fancy that across the Channel we are also open to most of these charges. But the English abuse of the noun put for an adjective is worse than that of the French genitive. Neologisms are hideously and ignorantly formed by people without education, and it is clear that the mass of writers are in a position to echo the Pharisaism of Mrs. Squeers, who declared that she was "no grammarian, thank God."

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, preserved at Alloa House, N.B. (2s. 7d.); and Reports from University Colleges, 1904 (11d.).

SCIENCE

The Unveiling of Lhasa. By Edmund Candler. With Illustrations and Map. (Arnold.)

MR. EDMUND CANDLER was the first newspaper correspondent to reach Chumbi in January last year, and he is again the first to bring out a description of the expedition to Tibet from that early period when it was doubtful, to use the language of the Gurkha mess at Gnatong, if there would be "the ghost of a show," down to the entry into Lhasa and the signature of the treaty. For a work of this character there is merit in quick production. The scenes are still fresh in the memory, the interest of the public in the subject has not had time to wane before other distractions and excitements, and the author retains a vivid impression of what he saw and heard. The correspondent's narrative may not be history, but refurbishing may not increase its value in that sense, while the delay the process would entail must greatly diminish

its interest. Much of Mr. Candler's story appeared in the daily paper for which he was acting, and, as he states, "the greater part of the book was written on the spot while the impressions of events and scenery were still fresh." Two chapters dealing with the bombardment and relief of Gyantse are written by Mr. Henry Newman, Reuter's correspondent, because Mr. Candler was incapacitated during that part of the campaign by the severe wound he received in the affair of the Hot Springs. By the aid of his colleague Mr. Candler is able to include the small part of the campaign in which his unfortunate wound did not allow him to take part, and thus the reader is provided with a complete narrative where a gap in the story might have proved confusing and irritating.

The first five chapters deal with what may be called preliminary matter, ranging from the causes of the expedition to the transport difficulties, which at one moment seemed as if they would render any advance a physical impossibility. The mind is inclined to picture the Tibetan expedition as having passed exclusively through an elevated region under Arctic conditions. It was the heat in the Sikkim valleys that threatened in the first stage to bring our force to an abrupt halt. With the active co-operation of the Nepal durbar a yak corps was raised in that Himalayan state, and four or five thousand of these beasts were collected on the frontier under Nepalese drivers. The animals, after being decimated by anthrax and rinderpest, were almost exterminated by the heat in Sikkim. Mr. Candler says "no real yak survived the heat of its valleys." Nor were the pack bullocks much more fortunate, and it was only by overworking the few ponies and mules sent in the first place that the advance force in the Chumbi valley could be kept supplied. New means of carrying had then to be organized, and in their difficulty the Indian Government fell back on their own mule transport service. Mr. Candler is the latest to sing the praises of this patient and enduring animal, indifferent to extremes of heat and cold alike. There can be no doubt that on this occasion he extricated the authorities from an exceedingly awkward predicament, and when the author merely records that 2,600 mules reached Lhasa in as good condition as possible he sufficiently emphasizes the contrast with the thousands of yaks and bullocks that had perished in the valleys below. The mules must not, however, monopolize the credit. The Balti and Ladaki coolies may fairly claim their share. In some places (over the Jelap Pass, for instance) they even displaced the mules, being surer-footed, and carried the loads on their backs. They sang at their work even in the highest altitudes, and cheered like schoolboys on reaching the summit of a pass. To these auxiliaries of flesh and blood must be added the ekka, a light cart carrying four hundred pounds of supplies. The difficulties of transport were the real obstacles in the path of the expedition, and Mr. Candler's description of how they were overcome is very vivid and interesting.

The expedition was largely assisted by the loyal co-operation in every way of the Maharaja of Nepal, whose services were recognized at the close of the campaign with

the honour of a G.C.S.I., and by the active participation of the Tongsa Penlop, ruler of Bhutan, who accompanied the mission to Lhasa and took a prominent part in the final negotiations. Mr. Candler descants upon the splendid physique and martial qualities of the Bhutanese, but we do not find any mention of the fact that the ruling and military classes in this mountain territory are the descendants of the Red Caps, or old military caste of Lhasa, who were expelled from Tibet in the earlier part of the seventeenth century by the lamas. Mr. Candler, who was himself one of the principal sufferers by the affair at the Hot Springs, describes it without prejudice, and acquits the Tibetans of intentional treachery. His criticism of the collision is probably very near the truth:—

"It is easy to criticise after the event, but it seems to me that the only way to have avoided the lamentable affair would have been to have drawn up more troops round the redan.....But to send two dozen sepoy into that sullen mob to take away their arms was to invite disaster. Given the same circumstances and any mob in the world of men, women or children, civilized or savage, and there would be found at least one rash spirit to explode the mine and set a spark to a general conflagration. It was thought at the time that the lesson would save much future bloodshed. But the Tibetan is so stubborn and convinced of his self-sufficiency that it took many lessons to teach him the disparity between his armed rabble and the resources of the British Raj. In the light of after-events it is clear that we could have made no progress without inflicting terrible punishment. The slaughter at Guru only forestalled the inevitable. We were drawn into the vortex of war by the Tibetans' own folly. There was no hope of their regarding the British as a formidable Power and a force to be reckoned with until we had killed several thousand of their men."

In July an advance to Lhasa was sanctioned, and Mr. Candler, barely recovered from his wound, succeeded in reaching Gyantse two days before the expedition began the final stage of its march. He gives a graphic description of the forcing of the Karola Pass, which occurred a few days later. This formidable position, if properly defended, might have proved impregnable, but the outflanking movement executed by the Gurkhas discouraged the Kham warriors, who evacuated it after a very feeble defence as compared with that offered at Kangma. Mr. Candler pays a well-deserved tribute to the Gurkhas, who have been called of late the Japanese of India, which is worth quoting:—

"There is a saying on the Indian frontier: 'There is a hill, send up a Gurkha.' These sturdy little men are splendid mountaineers, and will climb up the face of a rock while the enemy are rolling down stones on them as coolly as they will rush a wall under heavy fire on the flat. Their arduous climb took three and a half hours, and was a real mountaineering feat. The cave fighting, in which they had three casualties, took place at 19,000 feet, and this is probably the highest elevation at which an action has been fought in history."

After the Karola fight the Tibetan resistance came to an end. The succession of reverses in which they had lost so many heroic but ignorant men had, to use the author's words, "put the fear of God into them." There was an end also to the painful necessity of turning the weapons of

modern warfare upon a helpless multitude of fanatical and unreasoning men. Notwithstanding that the road from the Karola Pass to Lhasa bristled with formidable positions, the last shot had been fired, and the lamas thought only of delaying the expedition by negotiation instead of force. But in this direction the lamas found Col. Younghusband as irresistible as their warriors had found General Macdonald's force. Mr. Candler pays the chief of the mission a tribute which may partly compensate for government censure. He writes that Col. Younghusband was equal to every emergency, and that it would have been impossible to find in the British Empire another man with a personality so calculated to impress the Tibetans. He sat through every durbar, a monument of patience and inflexibility, impassive as one of their own Buddhas. And so the expedition, overcoming every obstacle, came into sight of its goal at Lhasa on July 31st. Mr. Candler sums up the situation: "Our journey has not been easy, but we have come in spite of everything."

And when the expedition reached the Sanpu, after all its experiences of rock and ice, glacier and avalanche, it found Arcadia, "not a detached oasis, but a continuous strip of verdure," and, still more astonishing, all the flowers that blossom in English gardens. There were surprises of other kinds. For instance, the lamas who resisted us so stoutly had long known that we were coming, because in a book written centuries ago, and still on sale in the Lhasa bookshops, a sage had predicted that the Europeans would come and conquer the country. Well, the Europeans have come in the person of the English, and all they have done is to fasten Tibet, by a fresh application of gum, to the decrepit political body called, for the sake of politeness, China.

In concluding our notice of Mr. Candler's bright and moving narrative, which seems so full of incident as to create some curiosity as to what his successors will find left to describe, we may place on record his picture of our late antagonist, the Dalai Lama, drawn by the aid of that cheery mortal the Gurkha or Nepalese Resident at Lhasa. The latest news from Mongolia indicates that we have not done with this dignitary, and in that event Mr. Candler's description of him deserves to be remembered:—

"From various sources, which differ surprisingly little, I have a fairly clear picture of the man's face and figure. He is thick set, about five feet nine inches in height, with a heavy square jaw, nose remarkably long and straight for a Tibetan, eyebrows pronounced and turning upwards in a phenomenal manner—probably trained so to make his appearance more forbidding—face pock-marked, general expression resolute and sinister. He goes out very little and is rarely seen by the people.....His face is the index of his character. He is a man of strong personality, impetuous, despotic, and intolerant of advice in State affairs. He is constantly deposing his ministers, and has estranged from himself a large section of the upper classes, both ecclesiastical and official, owing to his wayward and headstrong disposition. As a child he was so precociously acute and resolute that he survived his Regent, and so upset the traditional policy of murder, being the only one out of the last five incarnations to reach his majority. Since he took the government of the country into his own hands he has reduced the Chinese suzerainty to a mere shadow, and, with fatal

results to himself, consistently insulted and defied the British. His inclination to a *rapprochement* with Russia is not shared by his ministers.....The Nepalese Resident told me a story to illustrate the dulness of the man, for whom he evidently had no reverence. The Maharaja of Nepal had given him a phonograph to present to the Priest-King. The impious toy was introduced to the Holy of Holies, and the Dalai Lama walked round it uneasily as it emitted the strains of English band music and raucously repeated an indelicate Bhutanese song. After sitting a long while in deep thought, he rose and said he could not live with this voice without a soul; it must leave his palace at once. The rejected phonograph found a home with the Chinese Amban."

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898, now in course of publication by the Arthur H. Clark Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a collection of documents designed to illustrate the social, economic, political, and religious conditions subsisting in these islands since their discovery by Magelhaens in 1521. Prof. E. G. Brown, of Yale University, in an introduction, points out that the American people are confronted in the Philippines by a race problem imperatively demanding intelligent and unremitting efforts for its mastery, such as can best be gained from a study of history. He eschews all references to recent events, but deals fully with the administration of the islands in the olden times. His desire to do justice to the Spanish rulers is evident, and he does not hesitate to affirm that the treatment of dependent peoples by the Spaniards was far more humane than either the French or the English systems. The Catholic missionaries, three centuries ago, not only christianized the Malays, but also trained them to labour, and the native villagers of that age fared much better than the peasants of contemporary Europe. The conquest, he maintains, was effected by missionaries rather than by warriors; the sway of Spain was benevolent; slavery was discouraged or even prohibited; and if this clerical government produced intellectual apathy, it resulted, at all events, in a condition of internal prosperity. An unbiased study of the documents now published hardly bears out these eulogistic opinions.

The documents in the first four volumes which are before us have been selected with care; they fully illustrate the various aspects of the subject, and have been conscientiously edited and judiciously annotated by Miss Emma Helen Blair and J. A. Robertson. The editors acknowledge the generous help extended to them by numerous translators, transcribers, and decipherers of old manuscripts, American as well as foreign, lay and clerical. The archives of Spain and Portugal have been visited in search of materials for this work, and many documents printed here see the light for the first time. The arrangement is strictly chronological, and the series opens with the Papal Bull of 1493 which laid down the famous line of demarcation between the possessions of Spain and Portugal. After an account of Magelhaens's voyage, as given by Maximilian Transylvanus, and not according to an unpublished manuscript by Pigafetta in the Bibliothèque Nationale, as promised in the prospectus, the editors present us with highly interesting reports on the expeditions of Garcia de Loaisa (1525-6), Alvaro de Saavedra (1527-8), Ruy Lopez de Villalobos (1541-8), and Miguel Lopez de Legazpi and Urdaneta (1559-73), who were the founders of the power of Spain. Then follow letters and reports by missionaries and public officials, royal decrees, ordinances, and warrants in diversified succession. Of special interest just now are the relations between the Spaniards and the Chinese and Japanese. In 1576 the Governor of the Philippines actually advised that an expedition should be sent to China, in order not only to

liberate the Chinese from their tyrannous oppressors, but also (and chiefly) to compel them to admit foreigners to their country. Ten years later the *Junta* of Manila actually proposed that the Spaniards should marry Chinese ladies, who are lauded for their modesty, beauty, and submissiveness, and thus bring about an era of peace, when "all would be united in fraternal love and the faith of Christ." Japan is first mentioned in 1592, when the Emperor Hideyoshi, the conqueror of Corea, sent an embassy calling upon the Spaniards to pay tribute.

The illustrations, and especially the maps, which accompany this sumptuously printed collection of documents are disappointing, and are, moreover, reduced by photography to such an extent as to be illegible. Surely something better than Linschoten's map of South America could have been found to illustrate the voyage of Magelhaens through the strait which now bears his name. The collection is to be completed in fifty-five volumes, the last of which is to appear in 1907.

UNDER the title of "Early Western Travels" the same publishing company is issuing a series of annotated reprints of works of permanent historical value, and only procurable at extravagant prices, if at all. Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites is the editor. The series opens with Weiser's *Tour to the Ohio* in 1748, and is to end with General Palmer's 'Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains,' published in 1847. The famous 'Voyage' of Maximilian, Prince of Wied, will be a reprint of the London translation of 1893, and is to be accompanied by facsimile reproductions of the atlas of eighty-one plates, which was published originally at Coblenz in 1838-41, and not at Paris, as the editor appears to believe. On the other hand, such well-known works as the 'Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke,' Schoolcraft's 'Sources of the Mississippi,' Washington Irving's 'Astoria,' Fremont's 'Rocky Mountains,' &c., have not been admitted. Altogether, this important series of republications will fill thirty-one volumes, and is to be completed in the course of 1906. It ought to find a place in every geographical or historical library not fortunate enough to possess the original editions.

ASTRONOMICAL BOOKS.

Astronomical Discovery. By Herbert Hall Turner. (Arnold.)—In this work astronomical discovery is treated of in such a way as to render it of great interest to general readers as well as to professed astronomers. It is founded on a course of lectures delivered by the author at the University of Chicago whilst travelling through a large part of the United States last summer, and visiting the magnificent observatories which have been founded there in recent years, the largest of those being the Yerkes, which belongs to the Chicago University, though it is eighty miles distant, near Lake Geneva, in the State of Wisconsin.

The lectures were delivered in August, at the invitation of Prof. Harper, President of the University. They were six in number, and the chapters of the work before us are also six, corresponding approximately to the lectures. It is very interesting by their aid to trace the way in which astronomical, like other scientific, discoveries have been made—some stumbled upon, as it were, almost fortuitously, others sagaciously sought after, and others again brought to light by a combination of chance and intelligent research. Naturally Herschel's discovery of Uranus stands first, and in the same chapter that of Eros, which, though not by any means the largest of the small planets, approaches the sun much nearer than any other, and is, therefore, of unexpected utility in determining the distance of the luminous centre of the system, for which it is, on several accounts, much better adapted than transits of

Venus, and would be even if the latter were much more frequent than they are. The memorable circumstances relating to the discovery of the most distant known planet, Neptune, in 1846 (the place of which in the heavens was indicated both by an English and a French astronomer in consequence of the effects produced by its attraction on the motion of Uranus), before it was actually seen, are narrated in the second chapter. The third deals with the discoveries of the observation of light and the nutation of the earth's axis made by Bradley, the third Astronomer Royal, about the time of the death of Newton. In the fourth chapter Prof. Turner treats chiefly of the recent discoveries of variable stars, referring particularly to that of Nova Persei (one of the most remarkable of these) by Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, in the month of February, 1901, and modestly alluding to the circumstances which led to his own detection more recently of a less conspicuous variable star in the constellation Gemini. The interesting way in which the persevering records of sun-spots by Schwabe, of Dessau (which began nearly eighty years ago), resulted in the discovery of an eleven-year period in these phenomena, forms the subject of the fifth chapter; whilst the sixth and last fittingly closes the volume with an account of the discovery (chiefly due to the American astronomer Mr. S. C. Chandler) that the earth's axis is subject to small periodical variations of its position, leading to variations in the observed latitudes of places. This illustrates in a most striking manner the minute accuracy of modern observations.

The typography of this admirable work is excellent; there are no fewer than fifteen plates (five of which are portraits, one giving those of all the Astronomers Royal), and there is a careful index.

The Mathematical Theory of Eclipses. By Roberdeau Buchanan. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)—The present writer was once observing a partial eclipse of the sun with a portable telescope in a garden. Two domestics stood contemplating the proceedings at some distance; and, during an interruption caused by passing clouds, one of them approached, and said: "I can't think how they [meaning astronomers] can know so long before that an eclipse is coming." The answer was: "Perhaps if you had known the amount of long-continued labours they had previously gone through, you would not be so much surprised." The labours alluded to were those by which the theory of gravitation was established, and the subsequent improvements in the knowledge of the elements of the system by which the lunar, solar, and planetary tables were formed, and brought at last to the accuracy on which modern predictions are based. But even after these tables are formed, the work to be gone through in their application to the determination of the circumstances, duration, and locality of eclipses (now always prepared three or four years beforehand) is very considerable. For many years past Mr. Buchanan has had the care of these matters for the 'American Nautical Almanac,' which is still continued, as ours formerly was, with the National Observatory, from which its data are chiefly derived. The peculiarity of his book consists in the graphical description which he gives of the way whereby the shadows of the moon and earth cause obscurations on the earth or moon, the former of which can only be total over a zone not exceeding 160 miles in diameter, whilst the latter frequently involve the whole moon for upwards of an hour. The entire theory is here, in fact, clearly explained, part by part, geometrically, and, being thus presented to the eye, will be readily understood. It is well known (or should be) that eclipses usually repeat themselves at the end of a period of eighteen years and about eleven days. Much may be learnt, as Mr. Buchanan remarks, by comparing the successive eclipses of one series.

Thus the eclipse which will be total in Spain on the 30th of next August was total over parts of Sweden and Norway on the 28th of July, 1851, and in other localities on the 7th of August, 1869, and the 19th of that month in 1887, on which last occasion so much disappointment was suffered owing to the unfavourable state of the weather in the greatest part of the line of totality. Mr. Buchanan applies his method of explanation to occultations of fixed stars by the moon, and transits of Mercury and Venus over the sun's disc, as well as to eclipses of the sun and moon. Naturally a large number of plates and diagrams are requisite.

RESEARCH NOTES.

THE supreme importance in biology of the glue-like substances or colloids has just been discussed by M. G. Stodel, of the Sorbonne, in two admirably clear and concise articles. All non-crystallizable solutions consist of extremely small granules held in suspension by the containing liquid, which, on the passage through the solution of an electric current, become attracted, some to the cathode and the rest to the anode. Hence, as before stated in this column (see *The Athenæum* for March 29th, 1904), all colloids may be divided into positive and negative, the sign being always opposite to that of the pole to which they are attracted. They can be further cross-divided into those which absorb water—one of the foremost in this respect being silica or quartz—are with difficulty precipitated from the solution, and are therefore called stable colloids, and the unstable colloids, which do not absorb water, and are easily precipitable, of which the colloidal gold, platinum, and the like, which we are just learning to make, are the type. This enables us, says M. Stodel, to precipitate either class of colloids at will. As the behaviour of the granules of the unstable colloids shows that they bear either a positive or a negative charge, it is sufficient to employ an electrolyte containing free ions of the opposite sign. The stable colloids, on the other hand, can best be precipitated by quantities of neutral salts, which act by osmotic tension, the same being increased in proportion to their concentration. It also follows that all colloids whose granules bear an electric charge can enter into combination with those bearing the opposite sign; but the compounds thus formed are not chemical compounds in the sense of containing a fixed proportion of molecules on each side. The proportion of their constituents depends, on the contrary, on the greater or less concentration of the reagents employed.

Armed with these facts, which are in great measure due to the joint researches of M. Victor Henri and M. André Mayer, M. Stodel finds himself able to give a guess at the structure and life-history of the mysterious protoplasm which is the lowest expression or fundamental substance of all living matter. Protoplasm itself contains colloids, the granules of which are endowed with amoeboid movements strongly resembling the "Brownian" or automatic and continuous shiftings observed in the granules of colloidal metals. But each cell or sac of protoplasm is divided not only from other cells but also from its own nucleus by a membrane which is itself composed of colloids, and the permeability of these membranes has hitherto been a matter of dispute. While it is generally admitted, since the observations of Naegeli in 1855, that they are permeable, some have thought that they only give passage to certain substances, such as water, and that their permeability was the same at all times. But now it is seen that this is not so. The permeability is in some cases an osmotic phenomenon, and in others—which is perhaps nearly the same thing—an electrical, and depends in all upon the condition of the electrolyte in which both cells and nuclei are bathed. Hence is explained the

fact announced by Dr. Loeb, of Chicago, that certain animal cells, such as muscular and cardiac ones, as also the eggs of sea-urchins and other creatures, die at once if plunged into a concentrated solution of common salt, but absolutely increase in vitality if there be present a tiny quantity of metallic salts of a certain valency.

The biological interest of colloids is not, however, thereby exhausted. M. Victor Henri has shown that the action of ferments, or bodies which bring about chemical changes without themselves undergoing any apparent alteration, can be regarded as but one instance of the combinations into which the granules of colloids can enter, and conversions like that of starch into sugar seem to coincide with the fact that the reagent producing them is always a stable colloid. But this is nothing compared with the phenomena attending the death of protoplasm, which show that at the moment of death the electric resistance of the tissues undergoes a marked change. If a non-colloidal solution be heated gradually, the curve of its conductivity rises regularly and in the same ratio. With the living tissues of warm-blooded animals, however, the curve of conductivity rises regularly up to 95° F., then remains stationary until 104° is reached, at which point the behaviour of a non-colloidal solution is resumed. Hence, says M. Stodel, we are forced to conclude that there is taking place within the protoplasm of the living cell a transformation of the colloids composing it which does not occur with other solutions. If this is accepted, we are not far off the explanation of life itself, and those who would have it to be something brought from the outside, and essentially different from the cells which it animates, are answered.

The electrical resistance of the human body as a whole is also beginning to receive attention, with some unexpected results. Herr E. K. Müller, in a paper contributed by him to a Swiss technical journal, tells us, as the outcome of some careful experiments made by him, that it is by no means uniform with all individuals, although it is for the most part somewhere near to 3,000 ohms. So wide are the variations that he is led to believe that every person has a normal resistance peculiar to himself or herself. But apart from this, it varies from moment to moment in response to every emotion from within, and nearly every sensation coming from the outside world. By carefully insulating his subjects, Herr Müller found that the entrance of a stranger into the room where the experiments were conducted caused an instant variation, as did the exertion of speaking, the falling of a ray of light upon the eye, the attempt to listen, or the perception of a powerful smell. He thinks, with apparent truth, that this hitherto unsuspected sensitiveness of the body accounts in great part for the images seen in dreams. He finds, too, that the resistance is very low with whole classes, such as persons accounted "nervous," and smokers and drinkers. With the hypnotized there is a wonderful tranquillity, or invariability of the resistance, so long as the patient is undisturbed, coupled with an increased sensitiveness to external sights and sounds.

Sir James Dewar's lecture on 'Low-Temperature Phenomena,' at the Royal Institution last week, was one of the most successful that he has delivered for some time. The very numerous experiments were well thought out and went without a hitch. The fact which they illustrated was that the faculty possessed by charcoal for absorbing, or, as chemists say, occluding gases is largely increased by subjecting it to abnormal cold. The lecturer succeeded in showing that by the use of liquid hydrogen not only hydrogen itself, but even the stubborn helium is absorbed in large quantities. The lowest temperature produced was 23° absolute, or - 250° Centigrade.

While helium behaves thus at abnormally low temperatures, MM. A. Saquerod and L. Perrot have shown in a communication to the Société

de Physique of Geneva that at about 1,160° (Centigrade) it diffuses through silica with great ease, the rapidity of the diffusion being apparently proportional to the pressure. When once established, the diffusion persists, and does not disappear until 220° C. is reached. It might throw some additional light on the source of helium if we knew that silica always occurs in the rocks near which are found springs containing traces of helium, as at Bath and elsewhere. That most of, if not all, the helium present on the earth has once been radium appears likely enough since Sir William Ramsay discovered the changes which take place in the emanation of the last-named element. Mr. Soddy's theory that uranium is ultimately the parent element of the radio-active metals would, if accepted, carry the transmutation of elements one stage further back, but has hitherto been discredited by his own remark that the radio-active emanation from uranium is at once too slight and too irregular to support such a view. After eight months' observation of a kilogram of uranium nitrate solution, he came to the conclusion that the emanation was only one ten-thousandth part of what he expected. He now writes to a contemporary that there was an error in the experiment, and that he has obtained from the solution about one five-hundredth part of the radium that his theory requires. It is nothing against this that M. Danne has communicated to the Académie des Sciences his discovery of a radio-active mineral at Issy l'Évêque which contains no trace of uranium. For he mentions in his communication that his new mineral occurs near a large deposit of uranium ores, and the intervening strata show signs of helium.

The recently announced publication of Dr. Gustave le Bon's theories on the evolution of matter will be looked forward to with much pleasurable expectation by all English physicists.

F. L.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—Jan. 25.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—A special meeting was held in commemoration of the tercentenary of 'Don Quixote.' Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Corresponding Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, delivered an address on 'Cervantes in England.' The paper traced the influence of appreciation of the book in this country from the first decade of the seventeenth century, and illustrated how, from the beginning, England had been foremost in paying tribute to the masterpiece of Spanish literature.—Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. Cunningham Graham, Mr. Bryce, and Sir R. C. Jebb took part in the discussion.—An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a message, rendered into English, which had been received by the Academy from Señor Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, the eminent Spanish scholar, expressing the gratification felt by the Spanish Academy, and Spain generally, in the British Academy's commemoration.—Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's address, to which we refer elsewhere to-day, can now be obtained by Mr. Frowde, who has been appointed publisher to the Academy.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 18.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. G. Fearnside, in exhibiting a series of Llandovery-Tarannon graptolites from Llanystudwy, near Criccieth (Caernarvonshire), remarked that the graptolites were beautifully preserved in pyrites, and were in full relief. They were from shales of the Birkhill or Stockdale-Shale type. This was the first record of Llandovery-Tarannon rocks in the Llŷn Peninsula since the time of Salter's catalogue, which recorded Llandovery fossils of May-Hill type from the Hollies Farm, Pwllheli.—Mr. C. F. Herbert Smith, in exhibiting a hand-refractometer, remarked that he had endeavoured to produce a refractometer which should be portable, and at the same time should furnish results of sufficient accuracy for the practical requirements of the mineralogist and the petrologist. It had been made by Mr. J. H. Steward.—The communication read was 'On the Geology of Arenig Fawr and Moel Llyfiant,' by Mr. W. G. Fearnside.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 26.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on the iron currency of the ancient Britons. According to one reading, a well-known passage in Cæsar's 'Commentaries' refers to the native use of iron bars (*talæ*) as well as of bronze and gold coins at the time of his invasion, and it has hitherto been supposed that either he was misinformed, or that every currency-bar had been entirely destroyed by rust. There are, however, in the British Museum and elsewhere a number of iron ingots which have always been regarded as unforged swords, but they contain too much metal for a sword of the first century B.C., and have been found together in large quantities, arranged in a manner suggesting a hoard of treasure, often in the centre of British earthworks. Examples are recorded from the counties of Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, and Worcester, and are of three denominations, in the proportion by weight of 1, 2, 4. At Spettisbury Fort, Dorset, two of the smallest size were found with many double the weight; and in the Thames at Maidenhead Bridge seven or eight of the largest size were found in a bundle. A bronze weight of 4,770 grains, marked with the Roman numeral I., was recently found in an Early British hoard in Glamorgan; and with a trifling allowance for loss by oxidation, this agrees well enough with the smallest iron bars, and almost exactly with an isolated basalt weight, similarly marked, at Mayence. These two weights may represent a half-mina of the Attic commercial standard, the use of which was for centuries widespread in the Mediterranean and Western Europe. Further discoveries may throw more light on the commercial relations of the Britons before the last Belgic invasion, which drove the native population into the interior, away from the south-eastern maritime district; but it is meanwhile permissible to regard these bars as an exclusively British currency, and to settle once for all the true reading of Cæsar's statement.—Four specimens of the medium iron bars from Dorset were exhibited by Mr. Read, and Prof. Gowland reported on his analysis of the metal. In the 2,000 years at least which had elapsed since its deposit, the specimen examined had undergone a structural change, and had become crystalline, resembling meteoric iron. Slides of the micro-sections were shown and explained, and it was surmised that the change had been accelerated by the large proportion of phosphorus in the metal. Nickel was also present in some quantity, and the ore seemed to have been derived from bogs, not from the iron-fields of the Sussex Weald or the Forest of Dean. An interesting discussion followed.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 19.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mrs. C. P. Sladen, Miss E. A. Willmott, Miss E. L. Turner, Mrs. M. A. Stebbing, Miss S. M. Silver, Mrs. L. J. Veley, Miss M. Benson, Miss A. Lorain Smith, Miss Guilhelma Lister, and Miss E. Sargent were admitted Fellows.—Mr. E. W. B. Holt and Miss E. F. Noel were elected Fellows.—The Rev. T. E. H. Stebbing exhibited and explained specimens of Crustacea in various ways remarkable for structure, habits, habitat, or colouring, collected by Dr. Gilchrist (South Africa), Mr. W. R. Forrest (West Indies), Dr. C. Hose (Borneo), Mr. C. J. Saunders (Singapore), Mr. P. W. Bassett-Smith (Diego Garcia), Mr. W. Boyd, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. E. Mello Saunders (Northern and Arctic localities), and Mr. G. Edmonson (Nottinghamshire). The specimens included many representative crabs, some with tall sponges growing on their backs, some equipped for vigorous motion; a "calling crab" with one arm abnormally large; an old truculent-looking land-crab; a new stone-crab from the South Atlantic; a West Indian "hermit" of exceptional size; a "mother-lobster" with its gastric apparatus inverted; several crayfishes; the little red Cape lobster; crayfishes; a new African river-prawn of a beautiful blue colour; the gigantic South American prawn, *Palæmon jamaicensis*; Squillids, Isopods, and Amphipods, with a thread-like Caprellid from Kerguelen among them. The series was intended to illustrate the wonderful diversity of forms developed in the Malacostraca, all traceable, by modifications easily intelligible, to a very simple original. Various crustacean parasites of northern and southern whales were also exhibited, and a curious mimetic parasite from the sunfish. Mr. Stebbing made an appeal for information in regard to the distribution of the river crayfish in the Midland and Northern counties of England.—A discussion followed, in which the Rev. J. Gerard, Mr. H. J. Elwes, the Treasurer, the President, and Mr. V. I. Chamberlain took part.—Dr. Augustine Henry gave a discourse on 'Botanical Collecting.' The actual methods were briefly alluded to, stress being laid on truthful labelling of the specimens at the moment of collection, instead of months afterwards, when identical numbers were often given to plants of different

provenance. With the aid of nearly fifty lantern-slides, he showed his travels in China, demonstrating that the popular idea of that country as one vast rice-field was fallacious, as it mainly consisted of vast mountain ranges cut up by deep valleys.—Prof. S. H. Vines, Mr. H. J. Elwes, and Dr. Tempest Anderson (a visitor) contributed some remarks.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood presented a paper on 'The Cranial Osteology of the Fishes of the Families Osteoglossidae, Pantodontidae, and Phractolemidae,' being a fourth instalment of the results of an extensive investigation upon the skull of the lower Teleostean fishes begun in 1896. Descriptions were given of the skulls of Osteoglossum, Heterotis, Arapaima, Pantodon, and Phractolemus.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 18.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. Dukinfield H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The Chairman said that amongst the deaths that would be referred to that evening there was one of recent occurrence which the Fellows would hear of with very painful interest, that of Prof. Abbe, of Jena, who had been an Honorary Fellow of the Society since 1878. There was perhaps no one whose loss would be more felt by a society such as their own, for Prof. Abbe's name was familiar to every one acquainted with the microscope, and even those who were not able to follow the details of his work could not fail to recognize the remarkable services which he had rendered to optical science.—The Secretary then read the Annual Report, and the Treasurer read his annual statement of accounts and the balance sheet.—It was announced that the President had been re-elected, and that all the Fellows proposed for the Council had been elected.—The chair having been taken by Dr. Woodward, the President delivered his annual address, entitled 'What were the Carboniferous Ferns?' At the commencement of his remarks the President referred to the recent death of Prof. B. Renault, the illustrious palæobotanist who was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in June last. The address was illustrated by a large number of lantern-slides and actual sections of fossils from the coal measures shown on the screen; and attention was called to a number of specimens lent by Prof. F. W. Oliver, and to beautiful models, on a very enlarged scale, exhibited by Mr. Smedley.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 31.—Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Floating Docks,' by Mr. Lyonel E. Clark.

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 27.—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Action of a Magnetic Field on the Discharge through a Gas' was read by Dr. R. S. Willows, who also read one on 'The Action of Radium on the Electric Spark,' by himself and Mr. J. Peck.—A paper on 'The Slow Stretch in Indian Rubber, Glass, and Metal Wires subjected to a Constant Pull' was read by Mr. P. Phillips.—A paper entitled 'Determination of Young's Modulus (Adiabatic) for Glass,' by Mr. Chichester A. Bell, with an appendix by Dr. C. Chree, was read by the latter.—A paper by Dr. Boris Weinberg on 'Some Methods for studying the Viscosity of Solids' was taken as read.

CHALLENGER.—Jan. 25.—Sir John Murray in the chair.—Mr. T. V. Hodgson was elected a Fellow.—Mr. E. W. L. Holt exhibited and made remarks on some rare and interesting deep-water fish and Crustacea from West Ireland.—Dr. R. N. Wolfenden exhibited and made remarks on some Copepoda from the Gauss (German Antarctic) Expedition. Their large size, up to 10 mm., was remarkable, as also the fact that of forty-two species from the Gauss and Belgica, five were common to sub-polar seas, and continuous by way of the meso-plankton.—The Chairman spoke on 'The Relation of Oceanography to other Sciences.' He pointed out that recent expeditions had made only inconsiderable alterations in the contour-lines of the sea-bottom published in the Challenger Reports, and was of opinion that no great changes were likely to be made by the soundings of future expeditions. He expressed his belief that the great ocean basins had been practically unaltered through geological time, but that the continents (including a zone not more than 200 miles seaward of their present outline) had frequently altered their levels, supporting this belief by the fact that all known sedimentary rocks are of "terrigenous" character, to the exclusion of deep-sea material. The meteorology of mid-ocean, where the diurnal temperature range of the water is about 2° F., was contrasted with the meteorology over land-masses, where absorption and radiation are high, and the diurnal atmospheric range may amount to 80° F. As an example of the far-reaching effects of temperature, the speaker cited the range of animal variation where hot and cold currents are

at war, amounting in some cases to over 40° F.; in such regions the animal death-rate is very high, and the dead organisms decomposing on the bottom start the formation of glauconite, a well-known constituent of sedimentary rocks. As another result of temperature, it has been estimated that a tropical copepod lives twenty-four times as fast as an Arctic copepod in the same period of time. This may explain the predominance of specimens and paucity of species in the Arctic as compared with the tropical fauna. In connexion with chemistry, the speaker pointed out the gradual transference of lime from the poles to the tropics by organic agency; and in connexion with physiology, the possible relation between the serous and similar fluids of existing animals, and the constitution of the primeval sea in which life first began upon our earth.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—Lecture by Prof. A. Gilbert.
— London Institution, 5.—'The Wallace Collection,' Mr. M. H. Spielmann.
— Society of Engineers, 7½.—President's Address.
— Aristotelian, 8.—Lecture by Prof. W. R. B. Gibson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—Reservoir, Stylographic, and Fountain Pens, Lecture III., Mr. J. P. Maginnis. (Cantor Lectures.)
- TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Structure and Life of Animals,' Lecture IV., Prof. L. C. Miall.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Floating Docks,' Papers on 'Alfredon Second Tunnel,' Mr. E. F. Croable Trench; 'The Reconstruction of Moncreiffe Tunnel,' Mr. D. McLehlan.
— Zoological, 8½.—'Abnormal Rapid Larvæ from North-Eastern India,' Mr. Nelson Anandale; 'A Second Collection of Fishes made by Mr. S. L. Hinde in the Kenya District, East Africa,' Mr. G. S. Boulenger; 'Some Points in the Anatomy of Diadromodon,' Dr. R. Broom; 'Notes on the Mammals of Southern Cameroons and the Benito,' Mr. G. L. Bates.
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Time Development in Photography and Modern Mechanical Methods of Carrying It Out,' Mr. R. Child Bayley.
THURS. Royal Academy, 4.—Lecture by Prof. A. Gilbert.
— Royal, 4½.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Forestry in the British Empire,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Schlich.
— London Institution, 6.—'The Literary History of the Bible,' Canon Bush M.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Fuel Economy in Steam Power Plants,' Paper on 'The Value of Overhead Mains for Electric Distribution in the United Kingdom,' Mr. G. M. Addenbrooke.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'A Late Celtic Burial at Colchester,' Mr. H. Laver; 'An Iron Grave-slab in Rotherfield Church, Sussex,' Mr. J. C. Stenning; 'Painted Memorial Tablets from Adderbury Church, Oxon,' Rev. H. J. Gepp.
- FRI. Astronomical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Reconstruction of the Santa Lucia River Bridge, Uruguay,' Mr. P. J. Risdon. (Students' Meeting.)
— Physical, 8.—Annual Meeting; 'Radiation Pressure,' Prof. J. H. Poynting.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Art of the Ionian Greeks,' Dr. C. Smith.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Bohemian School of Music,' Lecture II., Sir A. Mackenzie.

Science Gossip.

THERE are some interesting details from India about the geographical results of the West Tibet expedition. It is already perceived that the two survey officers, Capt. Ryder and Wood, R.E., will have an exceptionally interesting collection of facts upon which to base their report. Among other items may be mentioned the crossing of the Miriam-La Pass, 16,600 feet, which marks the watershed between the Sanpu and the Sutlej. A new, or rather an unknown lake, which is called Rakas Tal, was discovered between it and the Mansarowar lake. The principal work was done at the great lake just named. The main conclusion arrived at was that the Sutlej does not rise in it, as has been supposed, and that its source must be placed considerably to the westward. Gartok itself appears to have been disappointing, as only a few dozen people were found there in winter quarters. Finally, the expedition regained India by the Aji-La Pass at an altitude of 18,400 ft.

A VERY large spot has been visible on the southern hemisphere of the sun during the present week, and is now apparently below the centre of the disc.

M. FAYET, of the Paris Observatory, has calculated elliptic elements for Borrelly's comet (c, 1904), by which it would appear that its period is even shorter than that of Encke's. As the perihelion passage took place on the 16th ult., the permanent designation will probably be comet II., 1905, Encke's at the recent return reckoning as comet I., 1905.

THREE new small planets have been photographed at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: two by Prof. Max Wolf and Dr. Götz on the 14th ult., and one by Prof. Wolf on the

22nd. The last was the object which, as was stated in our 'Science Gossip' last week, was thought to be probably identical with that discovered by Prof. Perrine at the Lick Observatory, and supposed to be a sixth distant satellite of Jupiter. Information has, however, since been received of a later observation (on the 18th ult.) of the latter, which proves that it is not identical with the small planet in question, but is a veritable satellite. It was first noticed in December, though the discovery was not announced until the 4th ult.

A NEW variable star has been detected in the constellation Cassiopeia by Herr A. Tass, of the O-Gyalla Observatory, Hungary. A gradual change of more than a magnitude was noted in the month of December. The observations were interrupted after the 20th, on account of the necessity of sending the lamp of the photometer to Budapest for repair, but Herr Tass hopes the star will be observed as soon as possible in other places, as it is probably a short-period variable. It will be reckoned as var. 190, 1904, Cassiopeia.

WE have received the eleventh number of vol. xxxiii. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. It contains a table by Signor Bemporad of the amounts of atmospheric absorption at different altitudes as resulting from observations made at the Catania Astrophysical Observatory; elements with ephemerides, by Dr. Bianchi, of the small planets Venetia (No. 487) and Bixia (No. 521); and an account of observations obtained at Pavia of the Perseid meteors of last August.

FINE ARTS

The Oresteia of Aeschylus. Edited by Robert Proctor. (Chiswick Press.)

THE publication of this magnificent piece of printing will serve to remind those interested in Greek studies that among the most promising of the directions in which Robert Proctor's activity was turned was the improvement of Greek typography. His monograph on 'The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century' gave evidence not only of that minute study of the relationship between early founts of type which we had grown to expect from his vigilant eye, but also of a grasp of the principles of design by which these creations are to be judged, of an exceptional character. A succeeding paper, tracing the origin and history of the Eton Chrysostom types, just published, carries on the sadly unsatisfactory story to the end of the sixteenth century.

The problems which presented themselves to the first designers of Greek type were much more complicated than those which faced the printers of Latin. Fine Latin manuscripts of the time were based on the book-hand of the twelfth century; the letters were discrete, even formed by two or more strokes of the pen, and so at the invention of printing the first type designers were under no temptation to imitate an effect of continuity which the public did not demand, and the few contractions in use could be treated as alternative forms of letters. Greek writing was not, however, in so happy a condition. The demand for Greek manuscripts was active, and had produced a large number of scribes. Two main schools existed: one based on twelfth-century models, writing chiefly for liturgical purposes, using vellum, and therefore discrete in tendency; the other modern, using paper, a running hand, filled with complex abbreviations.

Neither of them was well adapted as a model for type, and the practical difficulties were greatly increased by the breathings and accents. A Greek *alpha*, for example, may occur in twelve different combinations without counting the *iota subscriptum*. Unfortunately, the first Greek printers fell into the error of striving after the effect of continuity, sometimes by a system of ligatures which brought up the number of "sorts"—different kinds of type necessary to make up the complete alphabet—to over twelve hundred, sometimes by a system of cutting the type as it was being set up.

This worse than Chinese complexity was obviously unfit for printing on any large scale, and printers soon gave up the attempt to reproduce the continuity of a manuscript. The further question of the accents and breathings was dealt with on four different lines. In the simplest the accents were left out altogether; in the second the accents were cast on the letter, usually two at a time, the superfluous one being cut off before the type was used, though words like *ἡρώχως* are not uncommon with certain printers, the compositor having forgotten to destroy the superfluous accents, &c. In a third the letters and the accents were cast as separate types, which were combined in setting the page very much as modern music is; and in a fourth, separate punches were cut for letters and accents, but were combined to form matrices for the type.

With Aldus a new era in Greek printing began. His sound commercial instincts led him to bid for popularity with a type modelled on the current modern hand. The characteristics of his types are, as Proctor describes them,

"an absence of dignity, a restlessness expressed in the want of restraint in the voluminous curves, endless variety in the form and size of the letters, and an incredible complexity of abbreviation."

In the Gaza of December, 1495, for instance, words like *παρατατικός*, *παρακειμένος*, *κεφάλαιον*, are represented by a single intricate and unmeaning convolution. Its resemblance to the ordinary script of the day—involved and contracted to a degree, but not without merit for the free and flowing lines which made it unsuited for the rigidity of type—won an immediate victory for the Aldine type, and drove all the older forms out of the market. After Aldus the types which influenced the printing of Greek most were those cut by Claude Garamond (based on Aldine methods) and used by the Estiennes. The type of Sir Henry Savile's Eton Chrysostom of 1610-13, the "greatest monument of Greek printing in England," is a derivative of these, and the "Fell" type at Oxford is a Dutch variation.

Modern Greek types in England are based on the Baskerville, slightly modified by Porson in the direction of legibility and simplicity; but the legend of a type cut from his handwriting is apparently apocryphal. The continental types in ordinary use owe their form largely to Didot, and differ for the worse from ours in evenness and legibility. A very interesting uncial type was designed in 1827 by an amateur, Julian Hibbert, who published in it a small edition of the Orphic hymns and Plutarch's 'De Superstitione.' He drew the type from the inscriptions in the British

Museum with some aid from the facsimiles in Montfaucon. It was entirely an experiment and an unsuccessful one. Of modern types two only are of great importance: that of Messrs. Decker, of Berlin, which English readers may be familiar with in H. T. Wharton's 'Sappho,' and Mr. Selwyn Image's, which loses unfortunately much of its effect by its smallness of scale.

In designing his new type, therefore, Mr. Proctor had a clear field before him, and he went back unerringly to the best models. In his monograph he had already called attention to the Alcalá type of 1514:—

"To Spain belongs the honour of having produced as her first Greek type what is undoubtedly the finest Greek fount ever cut, and the only one of which it can be affirmed with certainty that it is based on the writing of a particular manuscript. It was designed for use in the New Testament of the Polyglott Bible of Cardinal Ximenez, and appeared in its earliest state (no breathings and only acute accent) in the text of that volume,.....dated 10 January, 1514.....The type was cut on the model of the writing in the 'archetypa tantae vetustatis, ut fidem eis abrogare nefas videatur,' sent to Cardinal Ximenez by Leo X. from the Vatican library."

This type Mr. Proctor took as the basis of his own, as far as regards the lower case, or small letters; but as it had no capitals except a *Π*, he designed the others himself. The letters are a little deeper than his model, but as they are cast on a much larger body, the accents being on the type instead of being inserted ("kerned"), more white space is left between the lines, and the readableness of the type has been correspondingly increased. The capitals, seen in bulk, are especially fine, the *iota* being perhaps the only one to which exception could be taken owing to its slanting serif. As they are printed in red in the text at the head of each fresh speech and in the shoulder notes, they enliven and decorate the page with the brilliancy of their colour. The names of Messrs. Walker, Cockerell, and Pollard, who are responsible for the publication, are a sufficient guarantee that the printing is worthy of Mr. Proctor's memory and their reputation.

As regards the text of the three tragedies, it may be briefly described as that of the Oxford edition with the manuscript readings restored as far as possible. The proofs of the greater part of the work, after Mr. Proctor's death, were read by his colleague Dr. Kenyon. Its value as the record of the judgment of a widely read and independent scholar is great, and as such it will appeal to many a student of the poet; to Mr. Proctor's friends it is a most appropriate memorial as the permanent embodiment of a wish which lay very near his heart to do for Greek type something of the work which was done by Morris for Roman and Gothic; but it is as a successful attempt to clothe the highest achievement of Greek tragedy—one of the half-dozen great books of the world—in a noble and worthy form, a form for the first time approaching in dignified beauty the matter it enshrines, that we chiefly welcome this book. It will, we hope, mark an epoch in the history of Greek printing in England.

Borough Seals of the Gothic Period. By Gale Pedrick. (Dent.)—On a book such as this it is difficult to pronounce a decisive verdict, for the

good and the bad are curiously blended. In the first place, however, it will be well to put on record its undoubted merits. The fifty plates of seals, giving double that number of examples, are exceptionally good specimens of careful photographic illustrations. They are well worthy of the undeniable beauty, artistic excellence, and historical interest that pertain to the town seals of England from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. Most of these reproductions, taken from casts prepared by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, come out, in view of their age, with almost startling clearness.

The claim of the work is that the selection of seals illustrated and described in these pages was made solely on account of artistic value, in order that the very best and finest examples might be given, and that this was not done until after "a careful and exhaustive examination" of all the borough seals or impressions now extant. Most of the best seals, such as the well-known instances of Rochester, Canterbury, and Winchester, are certainly included; but in several respects Mr. Pedrick's selection seems at fault. For instance, a small and insignificant seal of the official of the Provost's Court of Beverley—surely ecclesiastical and not civil—appears, and also equally poor ones of Salisbury and Boston. Their places might easily have been taken by far superior examples of English seal-cutting. The seals of Gloucester are unusually varied and interesting; it is difficult to understand on what grounds Mr. Pedrick has selected as the only one for illustration a small and comparatively insignificant one pertaining to the city bailiffs.

The technical descriptions of the seals are for the most part carefully done and accurate, and follow those given by Dr. de Gray Birch in the Museum Catalogue of Seals, which is duly acknowledged in the preface. There is an apparent mistake, however, in the account of the fine example of the fifteenth-century communal seal of Wallingford, where an equestrian royal figure is passing a ford. The initial letter below the horse's head is said by Mr. Hope to be *v*, not *h*; and it is amusing to find that Mr. Pedrick thinks that the king, who bears a quartered shield of France (modern) and England, may be intended for Edward the Confessor. Apparently Mr. Pedrick has no knowledge of the two excellent volumes on 'Corporation Plate and Insignia,' by Messrs. Hope and Jewitt, issued in 1895; but almost every seal given in these pages is carefully described in that work, whilst many of them, as well as others not here named, are accurately engraved.

The introduction has a variety of good and useful remarks on municipal seals, treating respectively of architectural composition, of the diversity of ships depicted on those of seaports, and of ecclesiastical and heraldic devices. It might with advantage have been pointed out that many of the seals supposed to bear castles carry in reality conventional representations of the chief gate or entrance of the walled town. Two successive corporate seals of Northampton, the one c. 1200 and the other c. 1300, which might with advantage have been included in this work, undoubtedly illustrate the town gateway before and after the enlargement of its walled area. More, too, might well have been said of the few municipal seals which departed from the usual circular form and adopted the pointed oval shape, generally associated with ecclesiastical devices. A particular reason for this can generally be found. The whole subject of the great influence of the Church in special boroughs comes out remarkably in the designs as well as the shapes of certain seals. There was, for instance, no town in the whole kingdom more thoroughly under the control of a great ecclesiastic than the borough of Reading. Down to the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Abbot of Reading chose the mayor out of three

names submitted to him by the commonalty. The thirteenth-century seal is a pointed oval, bearing the remarkable device of the head of Edward, King and Martyr, in the centre of four other heads. This is well illustrated by Mr. Pedrick, but not a word is said as to the remarkable subjugation of the town to the abbey, nor is the exceptional device in any way discussed. The town of Leominster was dominated by its priory, which was, in its turn, an important cell of Reading Abbey. The town seal in that case is also a pointed oval, with an effigy of St. Peter; but there is no reference to it in these pages.

As to the letterpress, the style adopted in the introduction and preface is both stilted and affected. Tiresome and strained conceits after would-be original phrases and odd arrangement of sentences tend to spoil various passages in which some real information respecting seals is conveyed. The opening sentence of the preface is very clumsy:—

"Their selection having been made entirely with that view, and after a careful and exhaustive examination of Borough seals yet extant, and of impressions from lost originals still available, I may fairly claim that the examples displayed in this work include the finest specimens of their order produced in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries."

But this sentence is lucidity itself compared with a number of instances that occur in the introduction. One example must suffice; it is culled from p. 3, where Mr. Pedrick is writing of the influence of the Gothic spirit:—

"In degrees, however, which varied with (generally speaking, inasmuch as lines of absolute demarcation cannot be drawn), and were largely determined by, the divisions into which it fell, and with a richness of result, varying similarly, which greatly depended upon the extent to which that influence was felt and those models were employed."

The greater part, however, of the letterpress, which covers 137 quarto pages, consists of brief accounts of all the towns whose seals are cited. In such a book as this it would have been an advantage if certain statements had been given in elucidation of the devices of the shields and their particular connexion with various towns or patrons. Instead of this, Mr. Pedrick has carelessly strung together sketchy accounts of the various places, which one hardly expects in a high-priced book such as this. Those who are likely to purchase or consult this work can only be amused by reading, for instance, that Cambridge is

"the county town, and seat of a renowned University which stands upon the Cam. In the magnificent buildings connected with the University lie the chief of its attractions," &c.

Or when the seals of Canterbury city are discussed, who can want to read such questionable statements as this?—

"Canterbury Cathedral is a beautiful and splendid pile, exhibiting every successive style from Early Norman to latest Gothic. It is justly celebrated and conspicuous for richness of decoration and accuracy of detail no less than for justness of proportion," &c.

Moreover, various of the assertions made in these brief outlines of a town's history are not correct, as when we are told, under Salisbury, that that see was established at Wilton at the beginning of the tenth century, "where it continued under the government of eleven successive prelates."

All who are interested in the history and art of English seals will desire to possess such a book as this on account of the fine series of plates. There are also some useful statements and summaries of facts pertaining to the seals of civil corporations in the introduction; but it will be wiser on the whole to eschew the letterpress, and to rely for real descriptions on the two volumes of Messrs. Hope and Jewitt, and the second volume of the Museum Catalogue of Seals.

FRENCH IMPRESSIONISTS AT THE
GRAFTON GALLERY.

(First Notice.)

THE present exhibition at the Grafton Gallery is of unusual magnitude and completeness. It is not, perhaps, entirely representative in the case of one or two artists, but it may be fairly described as representative of the Impressionist School as a whole, and the thanks of all art-lovers are due to M. Durand Ruel for providing Londoners with a magnificent opportunity of studying the painters in whom for the last thirty years he has taken so courageous an interest. For ourselves we have only one thing to regret in connexion with the exhibition—namely, the time of its appearance. Apart from the fact that January days in London are often too dark for the proper seeing of pictures, the Impressionist show coincides with the splendid exhibition of Watts at Burlington House, and later will overlap for a few days the Memorial Exhibition of the work of Whistler.

The all-important question for English visitors to the show is, What will be the verdict of the future upon Impressionist painting? What will its position be in relation to other recognized schools of painting when it is viewed from an independent standpoint a quarter of a century hence? Is it an art comparable in every way to the art of the great old masters? or is it merely a momentary freak of fashion, which will be valued as slightly as the painting of certain unlucky periods in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

The reproach that the great men of the movement were charlatans or incapables can no longer be levelled at them. No intelligent person can any longer have doubts as to the sincerity of the apostles of Impressionism. They proved it by sacrificing for years, in some cases for their whole lives, all chance of worldly success, and the modest degree of estimation for which, in France, even well-trained mediocrity can hope.

Their aim from first to last was realism. We see Manet beginning with work on the lines of the one realistic school of painting known to him. We see Degas begin as the obedient pupil of Ingres, while Claude Monet, almost from the first, set himself to imitate the light and air of nature, at the expense, if necessary, of all the other qualities for which painters previously had sought.

Will it be safe, then, to forecast the future of such a painter as Manet on the analogy of the Spaniards who occupy a prominent place in this artistic pedigree? If so, we must make certain allowances. Velasquez has earned the reputation of an immortal artist, not only by his sincerity and by the directness of his expression, but also by the completeness of his sense of taste. If the truth and sincerity of his work be due to his native genius and to his Spanish blood, the outward beauty of his best pictures is certainly due to his study of Titian, and to this beauty he owes much of his reputation even among painters. Ribera was also an exceedingly skilful and practised painter, yet his reputation in comparison with that of Velasquez is but small in proportion to his accomplishment, simply because his great technical powers were not directed by the sense of beauty which Velasquez possessed. Even Goya, with all his fire and character—qualities which, perhaps, appeal to the artist of the present day even more directly and forcibly than the more meditative and deliberate science of a Titian—even Goya has gained but slowly his moderate share of fame, because, with all his rare insight and inventiveness, his sense of beauty is recondit or capricious.

How can we presume, then, that the earlier works of Manet, famous as they are, will survive the test of time better than the work of Ribera or Goya? It would not be an altogether untrue criticism, though it would be an unkind one, to

say that these famous works of Manet are for the most part little more than imitations of the great Spanish realists, and that, although they possess great artistic merit, they are not greater than the work which inspired them, and their importance in the future must therefore be to a large extent historical. The critic might add that in the three famous pictures *The Spanish Dancers* (No. 85), *The Bull-Fight* (86), and *The Beggar* (97), the realism of Spain is not enlivened, strengthened, or beautified. Rather is it slightly deadened by a hint of the heavy handling of Courbet. The airless landscape in *The Races at Longchamps* (84), in its way, and for its period, a masterpiece, might also be mentioned as a proof that Manet, even when most bent on painting life, was unable to get the effect of life. Thus Manet, though a great painter, is unlikely to be regarded as an artist of quite the first rank, although his name will always be famous upon historical grounds, since he had to bear the brunt of the attacks directed against the Impressionist movement.

Degas stands on a different plane. As a draughtsman he is a worthy pupil of his great master Ingres, and his early work is almost beyond criticism, even from the classical point of view. Even when his subject is ostensibly trivial, as in the *Carriage at the Races* (57), his unflinching sense of design and his accuracy of eye and hand enable him to achieve success where a painter trained in a less dignified tradition would produce only a 'Derby Day.' Several other admirable examples of this perfect treatment will be found in the exhibition, but lack of space makes it impossible to deal with them in detail. One, however, *The Rehearsal at the Foyer de la Danse* (75), is so entirely excellent, alike in design, in execution, and in the feeling of light and air which pervade it, that it would have to be admitted as a masterpiece in any collection of painting. The sense of atmosphere rendered so perfectly in this little grey painting explains the change brought into the art of Degas by the more luminous work of Claude Monet. The later pastels by which Degas is chiefly represented have these same qualities of design and atmosphere, although their outward appearance is so different. A change in the pitch of the tone and colour is not, however, the only change to be noted. To any one who has even a superficial knowledge of Japanese colour prints, it is evident that Degas was greatly influenced by them, in departing both from conventional arrangements and from conventional harmonies of colour. This change was accompanied by a change, or rather a development, in the painter's temper. In many cases the satirist almost overwhelms the artist, and his work suffers from excess of emphasis. For this reason it may remain always a thing alien to our national taste, since emphasis is precisely the quality in which British character and British art alike are deficient. To those, however, who can place themselves outside the prejudices of national feeling, Degas must always appear a fine artist, since as a draughtsman, a designer, and a colourist he had few equals during the past century, and neither the slightness of much of his work nor the comparative failure of an experiment such as the *Zaza at the Cirque Fernando* (72) can detract from the remarkable quality of his achievement.

We must leave for a second article the interesting series of pictures by Claude Monet, Camille Pissarro, Sisley, and Renoir, which, though associated in period and in history with those of Manet and Degas, are based upon entirely different æsthetic principles.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale on Saturday comprised, as announced in *The Athenæum* of last week, the important pictures by old masters and of the Early English School, also a few fine works of modern

artists, the property of Messrs. Lawrie & Co., of 159, New Bond Street, in consequence of the dissolution of partnership. The two partners in the firm, Mr. Lawrie and Mr. Sulley, are each resuming business on their separate accounts, and the greater portion of their stock was acquired by one or other of the partners. The sale was interesting as showing the large amount of capital invested in a first-class business of picture dealing. It is well known that many of the more important pictures in Saturday's sale realized considerably less than had been originally paid for them by Messrs. Lawrie & Co.; but this result was inevitable in the circumstances. The total of the 120 lots amounted to no less than 84,899l. 12s. A list of the more important works dispersed is as follows:—

Drawings: T. Gainsborough, Portrait of Miss Haverfield, pastel, 230 guineas. L'Hermite, Meal-Time, 1903, 230 gs.

Modern Pictures: Woody Landscape, with old watermill, 240 gs. W. Etty, Mare, Venus, Cupid, 1837, 180 gs. E. van Marcke, Cattle in a Pasture, 1,640 gs. A. T. J. Monticelli, Party of Ladies under trees in a garden, 140 gs. E. Verboeckhoven, Pony, Ewes, and Lambs on the Coast, 1868, 350 gs.

Early English School: T. Gainsborough, Woody Landscape, with buildings and figures, 450 gs.; Portrait of Christopher Anstey, author of 'The New Bath Guide,' 410 gs. J. Hoppner, Portraits of George, John, and Richard Brown Robinson, 400 gs.; a Lady in blue dress and black hat, 500 gs. Sir T. Lawrence, Portrait of a Young Lady in white dress and blue sash, 150 gs. H. Morland, Mrs. Elizabeth Ridge, in white dress, 90 gs. J. Northcote, Mrs. Lane, in red cloak, 420 gs. J. Opie, Portrait of a Lady in white dress, 280 gs. Sir H. Raeburn, Miss Margaret Campbell (afterwards Mrs. MacLeod) when a young girl, 350 gs.; Master Hay (afterwards Capt. Hay), 900 gs.; Alexander Shaw, 470 gs.

French School: François Clouet, Equestrian Portrait of Henri II., 1559, exhibited at the Primitifs Français, Paris, 1904, 2,300 gs. J. M. Nattier, Marie Leczinska, 380 gs. Italian School: Giovanni Bellini, Madonna and Child with a Donor, signed, 190 gs. Francia Bigio, Portrait of a Young Man, 125 gs. Giulio Campi, Portrait of Franchino Gaffurio, 75 gs. C. M. da Cotignola, Christ bearing the Cross, signed and dated 1514, 70 gs. Benedetto Diana, Salvatore Mundi, 85 gs. G. B. Moroni, Portrait of a Lady in black and white dress, 1,000 gs. Francesco da Rimini, The Madonna, in blue and red dress, supporting the Infant Saviour, signed and dated 1483, 480 gs. Romanino, Portrait of a Youth, 130 gs. P. Veronese, Portrait of a Venetian Lady in yellow dress, 100 gs.

Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools: F. Bol, Portrait of a Lady as Diana, signed and dated 1647, 65 gs. Gonzales Coques, A Family Group, 150 gs. A. Cuyp, The Tulip-Seller, 1,200 gs.; A Winter Landscape, with dead swan, eagle, and other birds, 2,200 gs. Holbein School, Portrait of a Nobleman, dated 1565, 170 gs. T. de Keyser, Portrait of a Gentleman, signed and dated 1656, 230 gs. Karel du Jardin, Portrait of a Physician, 190 gs. S. Koninck, Solomon's Idolatry, 200 gs. J. de Mabuse, The Virgin and Infant Saviour, 600 gs. N. Maes, Portrait of a Gentleman, 800 gs. The Master of 'The Death of the Virgin,' Portrait of a Gentleman, 160 gs. G. Metsu, Portrait of a Lady, in blue dress bordered with ermine (Smith's 'Catalogue,' No. 89), 1,850 gs. D. Mytens, Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, 320 gs. Rembrandt, The Evangelist, 2,100 gs.; A Sibyl, 3,200 gs. Rubens, Portrait of Isabella Clara Eugenia, Archduchess of Austria, 380 gs. J. Ruysdael, A Waterfall (Smith's 'Catalogue,' No. 216, and 'Supplement,' No. 5), 1,250 gs.; A Woody Road, with two figures, 500 gs. S. Ruysdael, Battle on a Bridge, 1658, 420 gs. Sir A. van Dyck, Portrait Group of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, and their sons Charles and James, one of the several duplicates (see Smith's 'Catalogue,' No. 224) of the original picture at Windsor, 1,700 gs.

On Monday the same firm sold the following:—Early English School, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress and blue sash, large hat with feather, and blue ribbons, 231l. G. Morland, A Meet of the Berkeley Hounds, 136l.

Jint-Jri Gossip.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries last Thursday was the private view of cabinet pictures in oil by Mr. Oliver Hall.

MR. W. B. PATERSON is showing at 5, Old Bond Street, drawings by contemporary artists of the English and Scottish Schools.

MESSRS. CARFAX are holding to-day a private view at their gallery of sketches in water colour by Mr. Walter Crane of Sicily and Normandy.

AN exhibition of drawings in colour and line, illustrating 'Hunting and other Sports,' by Mr. G. D. Armour, is to be opened to-day at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. Mr. Armour's drawings for *Punch* are well known.

THIS month Mr. Wynford Dewhurst invites us to view his pictures at the Knoedler Gallery, 15, Old Bond Street.

MR. GUTEKUNT has open from to-day till March 4th a collection of etched work by Maxime Lalanne.

AT the Fine-Art Society's Rooms to-day is the private view of 'The Thames a Century Ago,' as depicted in contemporary engravings.

IN the Vienna archives an interesting document has just been found giving a list of prices of some pictures and sculptures that were sold by auction in Germany in 1643. Among the works are pictures by Titian, Correggio, Dürer, and Cranach, works now to be found in Vienna, Munich, and elsewhere.

THE Paris Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has elected M. Elie Berger, Professor of Palæography at the École des Chartes, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Henri Wallon. There were four candidates, and at the second ballot M. Berger was first by 23 votes out of 36. The new Academician is the brother of M. Philippe Berger (who was elected to Renan's seat in 1892), and is the author of a number of learned works on manuscripts, on the history of Blanche de Castille, and concerning the reign of St. Louis. This is the fifth occasion on which M. Elie Berger has offered himself as a candidate for election to the Académie.

MR. FRANK J. SCOTT has presented his collection of busts of Julius Cæsar to Harvard University, where it was on loan some months ago. For many years Mr. Scott has made a special study of the subject, and has travelled all over Europe in pursuit of his hobby. He had casts made or photographs taken of all the busts in public museums and private collections where permission could be obtained. He embodied the results of his studies in his book on 'The Portraits of Julius Cæsar,' which was reviewed in *The Athenæum* two years ago. In this work he describes upwards of eighty different heads, all of which are claimed to represent Cæsar at various periods in his life.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Symphony Concert.
ALBERT HALL.—Berlioz's 'Childhood of Christ' and Sir A. Mackenzie's 'The Witch's Daughter.'

THE programme of the fourth London Symphony Concert last Thursday week at the Queen's Hall included two works by British composers: Sir Hubert Parry's Symphonic Variations in E minor, and Sir Charles Stanford's 'L'Allegro ed il Penseroso' Symphony (Op. 56). It was, of course, becoming on the part of Sir Charles, who was the conductor of the afternoon, to place his work at the end of the programme, but it deserved a better place. The symphony was produced at a Philharmonic Concert in 1894, and has not since been heard. The title shows clearly the source whence the composer sought inspiration. The music is remarkably clever and effective, but phraseology and form point to the past rather than to the present; and for that very reason it is difficult to appreciate it at its true worth. Music written on old lines runs the danger of comparison with standard works; on the other hand, music on modern lines, owing to peculiarities of rhythm and colour,

at first hearing often appears more original than it proves to be in the long run. Sir Charles is master of the technique of his art, and if he chose could write sensational music; that he refrains from so doing must certainly be set down to his credit. We do not, however, for a moment wish to disguise the fact that this symphony appears to us too formal in structure; the poetic matter indicated suggests treatment of a different kind. The Variations by Sir Hubert Parry show intellectual strength rather than emotional warmth. The concert began with Saint-Saëns's not very exciting symphonic poem 'Phaëthon,' written more than thirty years ago. Mr. Borwick played the solo part of Brahms's Second Pianoforte Concerto in B flat, and was heard at his very best.

The performance of Berlioz's 'Childhood of Christ' at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge, last week, was interesting, although the work is not well suited to so large a choir, neither is the hall itself the best place for music of such delicate character. No one else, however, pays heed to that sacred trilogy, so that Sir Frederick may be praised for reviving it. The choral singing was good, though the "Chorus of unseen Angels," not given according to the composer's intention, failed to impress: the Angels were visible, and the organ much too prominent. The soloists, Madame Sobrino, and Messrs. Ffrangcon Davies, Dan Price, Lloyd Chandos, and F. Ranaflow, acquitted themselves well. The duets between Joseph and Mary were ably rendered, while the trio for harp and two flutes in the third part was beautifully played, and pleased the audience more than many a page in which the individuality of the composer is even more fully revealed.

The second part of the programme was devoted to Sir A. C. Mackenzie's cantata 'The Witch's Daughter.' The work was noticed in these columns on the occasion of its production at the recent Leeds Festival. We then recognized its merits, but all the composer's skill and picturesque writing cannot prevent us from feeling that he has to a large extent wasted his strength on a dull poem. Sir A. C. Mackenzie conducted, and was received with cordiality. The vocalists, Madame Sobrino and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, did full justice to their important parts.

Musical Gossip.

IN the Crystal Palace Concert-Room last Saturday afternoon was given the first of three "Albani Concerts." The Canadian artist won her way to success by her admirable rendering of Mozart's "Non temer," the violin *obligato* being played by Lady Hallé. She also sang pieces by Gounod, Mr. Edward German, and Mr. Charles Willeby, and with Miss Ada Crossley a duet from Offenbach's 'Les Contes d'Hoffmann.' Lady Hallé played Tartini's sonata 'Il Trillo del Diavolo'; and Mr. Leonard Borwick pianoforte solos by Bach, Scarlatti, and Chopin.

THE programme of the fourth concert of Old Chamber Music, given by Miss Grace Sunderland and Mr. Frank Thistleton at Broadwood's on Tuesday afternoon, contained many works of interest. There were two concertos for pianoforte and strings, one by Dall' Abaco, the other by Johann Stamitz—two composers, as Dr.

Hugo Riemann has recently shown, of importance in the history of the development of chamber music. A quartet sonata by J. F. Fasch, a contemporary of Bach, and a pupil of Johann Kuhnau, deserves mention. The first two movements may be somewhat rococo, but the Largo is highly expressive, and the finale quaint and crisp. The work is written for flute, violin, cello, and harpsichord. A fine sonata for violin and harpsichord by Antonio Vivaldi served to remind one of a composer whom Bach held in high esteem. The performances were very good.

MISS MARIE HALL will give a concert at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, February 21st, with Mr. Egon Petri as solo pianist.

A FIRST public performance of two Rhapsodies, Op. 92, for pianoforte, by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, will be given at the pianoforte and cello recital of Messrs. Percy Grainger and Herman Sandby at the Bechstein Hall on the evening of February 13th. They have been inspired by pages in Dante's 'Inferno.'

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE will deliver the Gresham College Lectures on February 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, the respective subjects being 'Music, and Peacham's "Complaisant Gentleman";' 'Purcell's "Ayres for the Theatre";' 'Schubert's Songs'; and 'British Naval Songs of Three Centuries.' The first will take place in the Theatre of Gresham College, the other three in the Great Hall of the City of London School.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE delivers the first of his three lectures on the music of Bohemian composers at the Royal Institution this afternoon.

A TWO-ACT lyrical drama, 'Daria,' libretto by MM. Adolphe Aderer and Armand Ephraïm, music by M. Georges Marty, was produced at the Paris Opéra yesterday week.

ON January 22nd a fine performance was given at the Paris Conservatoire of Handel's 'Saul,' under the direction of M. Georges Marty. Mesdames Georges Marty, Auguez de Montalant, and Mary Garnier, and MM. Caze-neuve and Frélich were the principal singers. M. Alexandre Guilmant presided at the organ.

A WORK on Anton Bruckner by Rudolf Louis has just been published by Georg Müller, of Munich and Leipzig. The author's monographs on Berlioz and Liszt are well known, and this first appreciation in book form of the Austrian composer, concerning whose merits opinions differ considerably, ought to prove both interesting and instructive.

SOME violins recently sold by Messrs. Glendinning & Co. fetched remarkable prices. A violin by Nicolas Amati, of Cremona, went for 105l.; another by Antonio Stradivari, 1706, 600l.; another by Joseph Guarnerius, 230l.; an old Italian violin by Gasparo da Salo, of Brescia, 110l.; and one by Lorenzo Guadagnini, 120l.

Le Ménestrel of January 29th states that the programmes of the four days' Beethoven festival at Paris in May will include the nine Symphonies, under the direction of Herr Felix Weingartner, the Violin Concerto, and the Pianoforte Concerto in G. It is to be hoped that the scheme, when completed, will also include a performance of 'Fidelio' at the Opéra-Comique.

THE Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung of January 27th confirms the report that the Wagner-Vereeniging at Amsterdam intends to give a performance of 'Parsifal.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert Club, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Miss Nora Clench's Quartet, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
TUES. Miss Maud McCarthy's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Ethel Barnes and Mr. C. Phillips's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Charles Williams's Orchestral Concert, 8.45, Queen's Hall.

WED. Madame Roger-Miclos and Johannes Wolff's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3, Zollean Hall.
 — Wessely Quartet, 830, Bechstein Hall.
 THURS. Broadwood Concert, 830, Zollean Hall.
 FRI. London Hallé Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 SAT. Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Dr. Theo. Lierhammer's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

The Sin of David. By Stephen Phillips.
 (Macmillan & Co.)

THE anticipated and more than half-promised performance of 'The Sin of David' has not been witnessed, nor does there seem any prospect that the play will shortly see the footlights. More obviously than any previously printed work from the same source it is intended for stage production. To placate, it may be supposed, a muddled, meddlesome, and erratic censure, the action is transferred from Syria to England; and to conciliate the conventional playgoer a moderately sympathetic *dénouement* is substituted for the tragic issue which offended justice demands. The title chosen is in no sense a misnomer. Precisely similar in character to the crime of the Israelitish monarch with Bathsheba and Uriah the Hittite is that of Sir Hubert Lisle, the commander of the Parliamentary forces in the Fenlands. Arriving at headquarters at the moment when the fate of Lieut. Joyce, self-convicted of having violated a maid, is in the balance, he gives a casting vote for a death penalty in place of simple expulsion from the ranks of the faithful. It is for the sake of showing

Dear liberty to righteousness affianced
 that the soldiers of the Puritan host have girded themselves.

For this the noble hath disdained his ease,
 For this the gentleman forsworn his hearth,
 For this the yeoman left his glebe unploughed.

In answer to the bidding of the victim to be very sure of his own soul, the newly arrived commander utters a solemn imprecation:—

And judge me, Thou that sittest in Thy heaven,
 As I have shown no mercy, show me none!
 Deal Thou to me what I have dealt to him;
 Nay more; not the mere death that he shall die;
 Strike at the heart, the hope, the home of me,
 If ever a woman's beauty shall ensnare
 My soul unto such sin as he hath sinned.

As the guilt in question amounts to rape, such language is of no disproportionate strength. Before, however, the muskets have rung out the knell of the doomed man, Sir Hubert has met his fate. Miriam, a Jewess apparently, of French descent, who has contracted with Col. Mardyke, his host, a half-enforced and wholly joyless marriage, brings him the wine of welcome. At once his heart goes out to her, and hers thrills to him in immediate and fervent response. In the second act nothing but the husband stands in the way of consummated happiness. Then comes from Lord Willoughby the demand for a man of tried courage and resolution, who will lead at daybreak a forlorn hope against the castle of Bolingbroke. After some self-communing and torture, Sir Hubert, warmed by the presence and maddened by the caresses of Miriam, sends Mardyke to his death. Turning as he does so to the Bible of the "murdered man," he comes upon the passage that tells how "there fell some of the people of the servants of David; and Uriah the Hittite died also."

Five years later Sir Hubert, still fighting with the Puritan troops, is at Wakefield with Miriam, now his wife, and with Hubert, his and her infant son. On the anniversary of the departure of Mardyke to his death, the child is smitten with an inexplicable illness, to which, in spite of medical help, he succumbs. In his nervous and overwrought condition, Sir Hubert sees in this death a revenge of his victim, and supplicates that he himself, and not his offspring, may pay the penalty of his crime. Miriam sees in this death a mandate of eternal separation, and conjures him:—

Let us fly each other.
 Between, an angel stands with flaming sword,
 And at his feet the body of our babe.

With some eloquence, but more sophistry, he pleads in answer:—

Dear, in a deeper union are we bound
 Than by the earthly touch of him, or voice
 Human, or little laughter in the sun.
 We by bereavement henceforth are betrothed,
 Folded by aspirations unfulfilled,
 And clasped by irrecoverable dreams.

Her answer to this is to fall with a cry on his heart, where he holds her fast.

The first two acts of 'The Sin of David' seem susceptible of histrionic interpretation. It is doubtful whether the closing act has grip enough. The character of Miriam is strongly conceived and capably drawn, and reveals more passion than is common in English workmanship. Wholly discontented with her elderly husband, whose relations at the outset have been those of guardian, she has been, in her intercourse with his successor, more of the temptress than the tempted. To her lover she says, with passionate abandon:—

For thee alone came I into this world,
 For thee this very hair grew glorious,
 My eyes are of this colour for thy sake.
 This moment is a deep inheriting,
 And as the solemn coming to a kingdom.

When he speaks of peace she responds:—

Doth the world seem cold?

A woman's peace,

It hath all fire in it and burneth white.

And while her husband still lives, and her lover, abashed, says to her half rebukingly,

How thy speech wantons, while I stare at life!

she continues:—

Thou hast my spirit, be content.
 O, all that in me wanders and is wild
 Gathers into one wave that breaks on thee!

As in other dramas of Mr. Phillips's, there are many strong, imaginative, and poetical lines, but the *liaison* of the verses is not wholly satisfactory. 'The Sin of David' scarcely justifies the inflated eulogy of which the author has been the recipient. It is, however, creditable accomplishment, and up to the level of Mr. Phillips's previous work.

THE WEEK.

COURT.—Afternoon Performance: 'Great Friends,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By G. S. Street.

THE new comedy of Mr. Street, given under the direction of the Incorporated Stage Society, is exactly characteristic of the class of piece with the non-production of which managers are constantly rebuked. It is the work of a clever and capable man, destitute apparently, as are ninety-nine out of a hundred persons, of dramatic sense. That such will not arrive as the result of practice we may not say. The present work, however, though it has a certain kind of

prettiness, discloses no form of dramatic aptitude. Characters shuffle on to and off the stage, according to the Juvenalian maxim, "Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas." An attempt at character-drawing is attended by a certain amount of success, but that is no more than is to be expected in the case of a man of culture. The language is witty, and sometimes appropriate, though never good enough to compensate for the absence of action. Especially weak are the concluding scenes, justifying the assumption that the author, who scarcely knew how to begin, did not in the least know how to end.

"Great friends," in the title, is a phrase used sometimes between those of opposite sexes to defend an intimacy on the point of developing into something more close. Such intimacy exists between Sydney Baldwin, M.P., and Lady Raffin—he a man for whom, on account of aristocratic birth, influential surroundings, and general infirmity of purpose, his friends predict Cabinet rank; she a woman, mated with a fool, who strives hard, and for a while successfully, to obtain an ascendancy over a fledgling statesman. Though affianced to a young and charming girl, whom in his heart he loves, Baldwin flies in the face of his friends and his interest, and persists in compromising himself and the partner in his follies. It might almost be supposed that he broke his leg for the mere sake of being ministered to by her and prolonging hours of idle and virtually purposeless dalliance. If either has any serious design upon the other, it is carefully concealed. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive of any woman having serious use for so inept a philanderer. The hero's cure is wrought when he sees himself threatened with serious rivalry for the hand of his betrothed. The risk of losing her is sufficient to bring him once more to his senses, and to effect between himself and Lady Raffin a separation which on his part has no element of chivalry, if it has any of common courtesy. Very far are we from objecting to *marivaudage*, or protesting against the idle song of an empty day, to pervert a well-known Morrisian refrain. Dramatically, however, the story is naught, and the interest it stirred in a friendly audience was the mildest conceivable. Mr. Dawson Milward played the hero, and Miss Gertrude Kingston the heroine.

Dramatic Gossip.

'ZWEI GLÜCKLICHE TAGE,' a four-act farcical comedy of Herren F. von Schönthan and Gustav Kadelburg, two frequent collaborators, has been given by the German comedians at the Great Queen Street Theatre. It is a bright and moderately ingenious piece, showing the sort of inflections that may weigh upon the residents in a suburban house. So burdensome are those which spring from the unexpected and undesired intrusion of acquaintances that the only two pleasurable days of the new proprietors are those respectively spent in looking over the new possession and in quitting it. In a generally excellent performance Fräulein Rosie Grawz and Camilla Dalberg, Herr Bruno Wilburger, and Herr Hans Stock were noteworthy.

'MASKERADE,' a four-act play of Herr Ludwig Fulda, given so recently as November 28th at the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, will be the next

novelty of the Andresen-Behrend company, being underlined for presentation on Thursday next.

SELDOM has a piece with so little story as 'A Maker of Men,' a one-act play by Mr. Alfred Sutro, produced on January 27th at the St. James's Theatre, had a more conspicuous success. It is, indeed, scarcely to be counted as drama, though it presents a faithful thumbnail sketch of lower middle-class life. A bank clerk, disappointed of the promotion which has once more passed him by, gives way to self-rebuke and despair, and is cheered and heartened by his wife. There is sincerity enough in the dialogue to compensate for absence of story, and, as the whole was well played by Miss Edyth Olive and Mr. Graham Browne, it obtained a warm reception, and must be held to strengthen a bill, the remainder of which consists of 'Lady Windermere's Fan.' In the cast of the piece last named Mr. Eric Lewis is now counted.

'THE LADY OF LEEDS' is the title at length bestowed on Capt. Marshall's new piece due on Tuesday next at Wyndham's.

FOR Saturday next is promised at the Royalty 'The Diplomats,' a two-act comedy by Mr. Sydney Grundy, to be produced under the direction of the author with a cast comprising Mr. E. W. Garden, Mr. Charles Groves, and Misses Marie Illington, Florence St. John, and Lily Grundy. With it will be given 'A Case of Arson,' adapted from the Dutch of Herman Heyermans. In this Mr. de Vries, a Dutch comedian, will play seven different characters, all witnesses summoned before a Court of Inquiry.

In the forthcoming production at the Court of 'The Trojan Women' of Euripides, Misses Edyth Olive, Gertrude Kingston, and Marie Brema will take part.

TOWARDS the end of the month may be expected at the Avenue 'Mr. Hopkinson,' a farcical comedy, the hero of which will be played by Mr. James Welch.

In the cast of 'Du Barry,' an adaptation from M. Jean Richepin by Mr. Brookfield, to be given forthwith at the Savoy, Mrs. Brown Potter, as the heroine, will be supported by Misses Audrey Ford and Elsie Chester and Messrs. Abingdon, H. B. Warner, Blakiston, Devereux, and Gilbert Hare.

A FORTHCOMING production of the Incorporated Stage Society will consist of 'The Three Daughters of M. Dupont' ('Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont') of M. Brieux, translated by Mr. St. John Hankin.

MR. CHARLES HIGHAM writes:—

"In connexion with the Swedish Shakespeare 'find' described by Mr. Evald Ljunggren in your issue for the 21st ult., it may be interesting to note that the reputed possessor, a century ago, of the 1594 'Titus Andronicus,' was obviously the Carl Robsahm hitherto known chiefly as a contributor to the biography of Emanuel Swedenborg. A brief sketch of Robsahm and his biographical details are included in the three volumes of 'Documents concerning Swedenborg,' edited by the Rev. R. L. Tafel, Ph.D., and published in 1876-7."

MISS ADA NEILSON, who died on the 25th ult. in her sixtieth year, was better known in the country than in London. She is remembered, however, as Queen Elizabeth in 'The Armada' of Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Hamilton, September 22nd, 1888; as Lady Cholmondeley in 'The Royal Oak' of the same authors, September 23rd, 1889; as Janet Felton in 'Sunlight and Shadow,' by Mr. R. C. Carton, Avenue, November 1st, 1890; as Virginia in a revival of 'Drink'; and in a few other parts.

'ADREA' is the title of a play by Messrs. David Belasco and John Luther Long, produced by Mrs. Leslie Carter at the Belasco Theatre, New York, on January 11th. Its action is placed in 500 A.D. in an imaginary

island of the Adriatic, and introduces some miracles, presumably pagan.

'MODEL,' a sentimental comedy in four acts, by Herr Hermann Katsch, is the latest novelty at the Berliner Theater. It shows the misadventures, succeeded ultimately by marriage, undergone by a young lady, who in pure good nature consents to be the Trilby of a sculptor, and sit to him but slightly veiled. The amiable and accommodating heroine was played by Fräulein Rocco.

RECENT Parisian novelties have been of the lightest description. Of these the most successful is 'Les Merleureux' of M. Georges Berr, produced at the Bouffes-Parisiens. It owes some suggestions to 'Le Père Prodiges,' translated by the younger Mathews as 'My Awful Dad.' 'Le Chopin,' a three-act farce by MM. Keroul and Barré, given at the Palais Royal, has a plot incapable of explanation to an English public. 'Le Gigolo,' by M. Miguel Zamacois, is a work not widely dissimilar in nature, which has made a prosperous start at the Nouveautés. Mlle. Jeanne Granier has appeared at the Théâtre des Capucines as the heroine of 'La Bonne Intention,' a two-act comédietta of M. de Croisset.

IN 'La Gioconda' of Gabriele d'Annunzio, translated into French by M. Georges Héréle, and produced at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre, M. Lugue-Poe was Cosimo; M. Burquet, Lucio; and Madame Suzanne Després, Silvia Settata.

MISCELLANEA

COLERIDGE'S POEMS: NEW INFORMATION.

Weston-super-Mare.

THOSE of your readers who are acquainted with the published works relating to the poetry of Samuel Taylor Coleridge may be interested in hearing that in the course of a search of *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* for the year 1818, in quest of information relating to a matter of local interest, I happened to notice, in the number bearing date February 7th, a sonnet with headlines as follows: "Fancy in Nubibus; Or, The Poet in the Clouds. A Sonnet composed by the Seaside, October, 1817," and signed "S.T.C."

It so happens that I possess not an inconsiderable number of publications relating to Coleridge, including the very comprehensive work of the late James Dykes Campbell, and the very valuable work on the poetry edited by Dr. R. Garnett, O.B. When I referred to these two works I found that both writers state that this sonnet was first printed in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November, 1819; consequently it is clear that I have made a literary discovery.

The words "A Sonnet composed by the Seaside, October, 1817," which appear not, I believe, in any of the published works, seem to point out that it was composed when Coleridge was staying at Little Hampton, Sussex, in 1817.

In the issue of the same journal for February 21st, 1818, there appears a poem by Coleridge, in seven stanzas, with the following headline: "Written in a Blank Leaf of Faulkner's Shipwreck, presented by a friend to Miss K—," which differs so materially from that which appears in 'Sibylline Leaves,' published in 1817, that it appears to me to be a revised edition. Campbell has substituted the name of "Falconer"—the correct name of the author of 'The Shipwreck'—in the place of Faulkner (Falkner). The words in the headline appear not, so far as I am aware, in any of the published works relating to Coleridge. It would be interesting, I think, to establish the identity of "Miss K—."

G. E. WEARE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. W.—P. A. S.—F. L.—D. S.—H. St. G.—E. W.—received.
G. P.—We cannot enter into this.
C. S. (Firenze).—We have no opening of the sort.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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